

THE BRANDON MAIL

Thursday, November 1, 1904.

ACROSS THE WATERS

THE OLD WORLD TO BE FOUND IN A NUTSHELL.

Newspapers for Those Who Are Interested in the Older Countries—Short Paragraphs That Will Profitably Occupy the Time of Many.

Froude, the historian, is dead.
The czar is inclined to shelve his eldest heir.
All foreigners are ordered to leave Peking.
Work is to be resumed on the Panama canal.
Sixteen women were lately drowned at Madrid.
A Spanish monk has been arrested for treason.
Dissensions in the British cabinet are again reported.
Frenchmen urge their government to blockade Madagascar.
Alfred Hingworth, M. P., has deserted the English Liberals.
John P. Kerr, senior partner of the Kerr Thrash company, is dead.
There will be a shortage of nearly 120,000,000 in European wheat.
Harding, the English carman, challenges any man in the world.
Twenty-six were killed and forty-six injured by a mine explosion in Hungary lately.
A British silver dollar is to be coined for circulation in the straits settlement and Hong Kong.

Timothy, Healy denies that he is scheming to secure the leadership of the Irish parliamentary party.
Sir Charles Tupper is expected in Paris on October 25th, when the French parliament re-assembles, Sir Charles will press the adoption of the Franco-Canadian treaty.

According to a letter received by Messrs. H. Walker & Sons, the brewers of Walker, ville, from their agents in Buenos Ayres, there is an opening for Canadian oatmeal and pearl barley in that country.

British, Italian and Egyptian forces are operating to cut off the Mahdists supplies and counteract French advances on the Upper Nile, and Germany regards Great Britain's policy with distrust.
The Government of Queensland issued a proclamation, very recently declaring a district of 160 square miles in the pastoral regions of the colony to be under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act recently passed by parliament. Under the act the carrying of firearms is prohibited.

It used to be the custom in the Belgian parliament to supply not only the members but the reporters in the gallery with brandy and water ad libitum. Every member habitually spoke with a glass of brandy and water beside him, and when he had finished it an energetic attendant brought another.

For the first time since the death of his eldest son and heir, the Duke of Clarence, the Prince of Wales will give a ball at Sandringham Hall, Nov. 9th, the occasion of his birthday. The resumption of such entertainments is hailed with pleasure by members of society fortunate enough to be eligible to invitations thereto.

By the demolition of some old houses in California street, London, recently, the old churchyard, which Dickens expressed in "Bleak House," has been discovered to view. It is approached by a narrow passageway leading from Russell court. The gate, its iron bars, through which poor "Joe" pointed out to "Ladly Loddock" the grave of his benefactor, still hangs on its rusty hinges, but the graveyard has been asphalted over and turned into a playground.

Canada was well represented at the second annual international exhibition of confectioners, bakers and allied trades, held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, England. The Canadian Produce and Consignment Company, of 18 St. Catharines Lake, exhibited excellent samples of bread and flour from the mills of the Lake of the Woods Company; and these exhibits were supplemented by attractive photographs and samples of produce sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The New South Wales legislature has passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority in favor of extending the franchise to women. Notice has been given by Sir Henry Parker that on Nov. 10th the following motion will be made: "That in view of the rapid growth of Australia in the elements of national life and the number of questions arising out of that growth which can only be dealt with adequately by a national legislature, it is in the highest sense desirable that parliament without loss of time should resume the consideration of the federation of the colonies under one national government."

New Enterprise for Canada.

Mr. Thomas Moore, of Land and Water, London, Eng., has returned to Montreal from the Pacific coast, where he and Mr. Cleve, of Belfast, Ireland, have been prospecting with a view of investing in Canadian enterprises. Mr. Moore left for the west under the impression that business was very much depressed at the coast, and he returns agreeably disappointed. "I am well satisfied," said Mr. Moore to a reporter, "with my trip and so is Mr. Cleve. I may say that we have made arrangements to invest largely in business enterprises on the coast, and next spring will see the commencement of a new Canadian industry, which cannot but result favorably to the Dominion and to ourselves. Our initial expenses will amount to \$50,000, and before we have completed all our arrangements we will have expended fully \$50,000. It is too early for us to fully unfold our scheme, but you can rest assured that when it is unfolded we will not be the only ones in the field."

Mr. Moore left for New York where he will catch the first steamer for England, and Mr. Cleve, after completing necessary arrangements at the coast, will follow in a week. It may be said that the Canada-Australia line forms a big factor in the enterprise projected by Messrs. Moore and Cleve.—Free Press.

FOSTER IS SATISFIED.

Canada's Finance Minister Talks to an English Interviewer on Trade Matters and the Annexation of Newfoundland.

The Hon. G. E. Foster, Canadian minister of finance, said in an interview at London a few evenings back: "We are satisfied with the general outlook in Canada. We are coming through the depression more satisfactorily than most countries. This is evidenced by the trade returns. The tariff changes were certainly framed to encourage British trade. The fact that British exports to Canada declined is owing to the general tendency to economy and curtailed purchases which is one of the most notable features of Canadian life just now. Moreover, Canada yearly increases her own manufactures. It is emphatically true that Canada desires to strengthen her commercial relations with the United Kingdom, the Australian and other colonies. The Ottawa conference emanated from that wish and developed a strong pro-English sentiment. Doubtless the tendency is to look away from the States, although our attitude to them is perfectly friendly. The Behring sea arbitration happily removed the most debatable question. The tariff changes in both countries must be in interchange of trade and virtually constitutes a reciprocity treaty. Canada has responded as far as possible to every lowering of the United States duties." Mr. Foster questioned Governor Sir Terence O'Brien's dictum that Newfoundland would prefer to be annexed to the States rather than to Canada. The latter's position might be summed up in her desire to round off the Canadian confederation by the inclusion of Newfoundland, if terms could be agreed to and the latter were willing. But there was no idea of pressure, far less of coercion.

CANADA'S TRADE RETURNS.

A Comparison of the Figures of 1893 and 1894.

A late Official Gazette contains the Dominion trade returns for September. This is always a heavy importing month. In September, 1893, the imports were \$12,193,226. This year they fell to \$9,358,440, a decrease of \$2,834,786. The duty collected by the customs was last year a little over 29 per cent, on the average for the month and this year it was a little over 30 per cent, showing again that the revised tariff averages higher than the old one. The imports for the first quarter of the fiscal year, July, August and September, totalled \$27,563,124, against \$31,859,569 for the corresponding quarter last year, a decrease of \$4,296,445. The item of coin and bullion is left out in this comparison. To show the burden of the new tariff the average rate of customs duty collected in the same quarter in 1893 and 1894 has been found. It was in 1893 on all dutiable goods a fraction over 30 per cent, and in 1894 a fraction over 30 per cent. If the total imports both dutiable and free, are taken it is found that the new tariff averages from 1 to 2 per cent higher than the old. The duty collected on all cotton goods during the quarter averaged 28.2 per cent, compared with 26.6 per cent, in the corresponding quarter last year. The exports for the quarter ending September 30th, totalled \$33,106,433, or \$4,211,263 less than in 1893. The export of agricultural products were cut in two, the figures being for the quarter in 1893, \$8,282,364, and in 1894, \$4,057,265.

WINNIPEG STATISTICS.

Interesting Comparison Between School and Civic Expenditures.

According to a report recently presented to the Winnipeg public school board the attendance at the schools has increased 20,680 since September, 1885. The attendance in September of that year was 2,501. In September this year it was 4,510. This is an increase of \$2.78 per cent. In 1885 the cost of maintaining the schools was \$90,172.93, while in 1893 the expenditure is placed at \$100,097.48, an increase of \$8.19 per cent. Therefore the expenditure has grown during the period named 5.31 per cent, in excess of the attendance. This year the attendance will be several thousand dollars larger than it was last year. In 1885 the population of the city was 19,521; in 1893 it was 21,119, an increase of 12,598, or 64.50 per cent. In 1886 the expenditure of the city was \$570,937.46; in 1893 it was \$535,786.5, an increase of \$34,151, or 13 per cent. Showing a difference in favor of population over expenditure of \$147.—Free Press.

EDITOR ASSAULTED.

Mr. Matthews, of the Macleod Gazette, Struck Down in His Office.

Editor Matthews, of the Macleod Gazette, was assaulted in his office by two men named Harris recently. An item had appeared in their issue commenting on Harris' action in having a row on the public streets with his landlord, who had tried to enter his premises, which were occupied by the four Harris brothers. The editor Harris, who is a lawyer, accompanied by his brother, who acts as his clerk, entered the Gazette office and the editor jumped on Matthews and he closed on him and fully got him into a corner and was preparing to finish the matter, when the younger Harris stepped up behind and knocked him down with a club, inflicting a very ugly gash. The wound was dressed and is not expected to prove serious. Criminal proceedings were initiated.

Low Price of Wheat.

The present week bids fair to be one of the most noteworthy in the annals of British agriculture, the official average price for home grown wheat being returned at 19s 8d per quarter, or less than \$1 for 480 lb., and this based on sales of over fifty thousand quarters. For anything like such a price, we have to go back over 100 years. In 1744, wheat, according to Trow, sold at 22s 14d per quarter, but this was the lowest price since the sixteenth century, as during the whole of the seventeenth century it sold for 41s. The last record we have of wheat selling at less than \$1 per quarter was in 1888, when according to Rogers it sold at Oxford at that year a very abundant harvest. The value of money in those days was, however, much greater than now.—The Scotsman.

Ribbons and silks should be put away for preservation in brown paper. The chloride of lime in white paper discolors them. A white satin dress should be pinned up in blue paper, with brown paper outside, sewed together at the edges.

FROM OVER THE LINE.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Uncle Sam's Broad Acres Furnish Quite a Few Paragraphs That are Worth a Careful Perusal.

There is a great scarcity of potatoes in the States.

Chin Yon Teing, of Washington, ate toast and died.

Two Mormon missionaries were tarred and feathered in a Kentucky town.

A mother and her three children were burned at Elizabeth, N. J.

A prominent Sioux City attorney has been hanged and is a defaulter.

John A. Butterly, Jr., was arrested in Chicago for embezzling \$10,000.

A Sunday excursion train was wrecked at New Orleans with fatal results.

At Alameda, Cal., a missionary and his wife were murdered by a burglar.

Miss Rose Mosenthal, of St. Louis, is champion female sculler of the world.

Detective Pinkerton has been arrested at Chicago, charged with criminal libel.

A crank lately presented a check at a New York bank signed "Almighty God."

The Chicago souvenir coin of the World's fair is to become a current half dollar.

Fifteen Florida fishermen were drowned in the recent storm, near Apalachicola.

A desperate fight took place recently between Americans and Mexicans at Tutpan, Mex.

Receiver Oakes, of the N. P. R., has been completely exonerated from all charges against him.

N. P. R. receivers have been instructed to bring suits against Villard, Holt and Colby to recover \$2,000,000.

Statistics show that 203,000 baths were taken in the Arkansas hot springs the past year, and many cures were effected.

President Lincoln was assassinated at Ford's theatre, Washington, at 10 o'clock p. m., April 14, 1865, by J. J. Wilkes Booth.

Another industrial army is being formed by General Kelly, and if all goes well until next spring, another army will commence its tedious march to Washington.

One of the largest retail dry goods houses in Boston has a standing contract with a daily newspaper to take all the small change received each day by the newspaper.

The ballot North Dakotans will be called upon to vote this fall will exactly 1725 inches in size, and the number is required to contain the list of candidates.

Chicagoans per capita are not as well policed as Londoners, the police in Chicago numbering only 2,720 for 1,650,000 people against London's 13,814 for 5,000,000 population.

A church in Vermont recently advertised for a minister, and, besides stipulating that he should be young, married and interested in social and athletic club work, insisted that he must be a Republican.

The State Geologist of Minnesota insists that there is underlying Minneapolis a never-failing river of pure water abundant for the supply of the needs of the City for all time.

Conductor James McEntee, of the Union Pacific railroad, claims to have lassoed a deer with a bellcord, an experience that is vouched for by the train-handlers. The train was going at full speed near Echo, U. T., at the time.

The Boston fire in 1872 was the scene of a conflagration so terrible that it burned over 60 acres of massive stone, brick and iron buildings in the very business heart of the community, and destroyed \$700,000 of property before its awful fury was stayed.

About a fortnight ago five Chinamen from Montreal tried to enter the States by Adamsburg, crossing from Prescott. They were arrested and have been found guilty of unlawfully attempting to enter the States. They will be deported to China.

The supreme court of Rhode Island has decided that it is unlawful for an association of traders to boycott, coerce, or interfere with another trader in the conduct of his business. An injunction has been issued in accordance with the decision.

The Pullman Palace Car Company has declared a dividend of \$2 per share, though the great strike reduced the profit of the company from \$1,000,000 last year to \$2,320,416 this year. From these figures it is clear that the strikers, the government and the business of the country suffered a great deal more by the strike than the Pullman company did. The necessity of some economical method of settling labor disputes is also apparent.—Free Press.

The discovery of an ancient and well-made roadway six feet below the surface of the earth at Marcellus, Illinois, has altogether exploded the theory propounded by some people that the North American Indian was alone the prehistoric inhabitant of that country. The noble red man never condescended to the occupation of roadmaker in his life and the highway spoken of is a road one of stone, underlain with pounded sandstone and gravel. American historians are wondering who could have built that thoroughfare, and they will continue to wonder, for beyond this very threadbare piece of evidence, there are no proofs of a pre-Indian civilization.

A Railway Connection.

Messrs. Folger, Flower and others are looking over the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western railway, with the idea of building the connecting link between the above road and the Duluth and Iron Range, which is only about forty miles of a gap, thus giving us direct railway communication with Duluth and other western points.

The iron ore deposits, to say nothing of the silver, and gold, and timber, which are abundant, are sufficient to warrant good traffic for any road.

A CRANK IN A BANK.

He Presented a Check Signed "Almighty God" Which Was Not Paid.

A crank entered the Clinton Place bank, on Astor place, New York, on a recent afternoon and demanded \$1,000 from Paying Teller Hind. Hind turned away and told the man to wait, whereupon the latter fired a revolver at Hind's head, but missed him by a inch. Other employees of the bank seized the crank and handed him over to the police. About three days ago the bank officials received from a man a postal card saying the writer would call in a few days for \$1,000. The police were notified and a detective was sent to watch the bank. One afternoon at 1:30 o'clock a fairly dressed man entered the bank and put down a check on the window of Paying Teller Hind. The check was signed "Almighty God." The paying teller look around for the detective, but he was not in sight. The teller then told the man to wait until he opened the safe and got the money. When Hind's head was turned the man fired at him. The man was seized by employees of the bank after he had fired four shots at Hind. The crank's identity could not be ascertained. He refused to say who he was. He was locked up in the Mercer street station.

Sorry About Necker Island.

An Australian paper says a feeling of soreness has been occasioned in the colonies at the action of the Hawaiian government annexing Necker Island to Hawaii, as they wished an all British route for the proposed cable, and as Necker Island was the projected landing place for the Australian Vancouver cable. It has caused great annoyance to the Colonial government particularly New Zealand. The New Zealand government recently asked all the other Colonial governments to join with them in advising Britain to go to the help of the island. The government is still going on, Tasmania, New South Wales and New Zealand are now in line and other governments have given their verbal promise to unite in their appeal to the British government, who claim it is not yet too late to secure the barren little island for the proposed cable.

Growth of "Christian Endeavor."

Christian Endeavor has had a marvelous growth in its fourteen years. It has passed the "big boy" period, and is far on the way to manhood. Its progress is indicated by the following statistics:

MEMBERSHIP OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Societies. Members.

In 1881..... 1 48

In 1882..... 7 408

In 1883..... 56 2,870

In 1884..... 156 8,905

In 1885..... 253 10,964

In 1886..... 850 50,000

In 1887..... 2,314 140,000

In 1888..... 4,879 310,000

In 1889..... 7,672 485,000

In 1890..... 11,013 600,000

In 1891..... 16,274 1,068,980

In 1892..... 21,080 1,370,200

In 1893..... 26,284 1,577,040

In 1894 (record Jan 1) 28,741 1,724,460

To this may be justly added kindred denominational organizations young people that have sprung from the Christian Endeavor idea.

The Christian Endeavor movement has reached most of the Protestant churches. The pastor's study has widened, and the world is welcoming the Christian Endeavor Society.

A Remarkable Event.

A event which has even the talk of the town for some weeks is the cure of Mr. Edward White, whose suffering from Salt Rheum (Eczema) were well known. Mr. White's statement is as follows:

For 12 years previous to the last few months I have been a sufferer of the worst kind from Salt Rheum. I tried twelve different doctors' besides many patent medicines but received no benefit, but gradually became worse. Last January I was advised to try B.B.B. by the postmaster here. I was persuaded to decide change for the better, and it only took six bottles to make a complete cure.

E.W. WHITE, Victoria Corner, N.B.

Mr. J. B. Bowser, Merchant; Mr. Jas. W. Boyer, Manufacturer, and Mr. Thos. W. Letson, J.P., can certify to the truth of the above statement.

In Russia people may not wet a fourth time nor after they are 30.

For Throat Troubles.

Norway Pine Syrup is the safest and best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, and all throat and lung troubles. Price 25c and 50c.

The Romans made their wedding rings of iron, to express endurance.

Doctors Say It Is the Best.

Gentlemen—Last July I took Congestion of the Lungs and was in bed for four weeks. I was very weak and could not speak but a whisper. Dr. Lawson, of Hamiota, attended me and sent a bottle of Milburn's Emulsion. It soon restored my voice and health.

ALF. SMITH, Wheatlands, Man.

The Scotch have the heaviest average brain weight—50 ounces.

On the Inside.

As a remedy for internal use Hayward's Yellow Oil is wonderful in its curative power. One or two doses cure Hoarseness and Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis and Swelled Tonsils are quickly relieved. For Quinsy, Colds, etc., it is the best remedy.

Saccharine's new rival, dulcin, is 225 times sweeter than sugar.

On the Platform.

Public speakers and singers are often troubled with sore throat and hoarseness and are liable to severe bronchial attacks which might be prevented and cured by the use of Hayward's Pectoral Balm—the best throat and lung remedy in use.

Female frogs have no voices. Only the males can sing.

Rebecca Wilkinson, of Brownsvalley, Ind., says: I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia and Indigestion until my health was gone. I bought one bottle of Scott's American Nervine, which did me more good than any \$50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and weekly remedy. I consider it the grandest medicine in the world. A trial bottle will convince you. Warranted by all druggists.

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BETTER THIS SEASON THAN EVER.

Everybody wants them. Everybody sells them. They wear like iron.

THE WESTERN WORLD.

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES.

Arranged in Brief and Readable Shape for the Information of the Intelligent Reader.

Winnipeg has 150 miles of sidewalk.

The total consumption of gas in Winnipeg is now 15,000,000 feet.

Crosby and Hunter have "converted" 800 people at Pembroke, Ont.

The Dominion Express company has opened an office at Roche Perce.

The C. P. R. are to carry 125 British soldiers from Halifax to Esquimaux.

The Dominion government will not allow the widening of Fairford river.

There were nearly 3,000,000 bushels of wheat taken from Manitoba during September.

The Winnipeg Central W. C. T. U. is to operate with the Salvation Army in rescue work.

The Methodists of Winnipeg are about to erect another church. It will be on Baffin avenue.

Latest advices from Athabasca Landing state that the government petroleum party are down 100 feet.

That great Northern train now reaches Winnipeg a little before noon each day and returns after dinner.

Mr. J. M. Savage, M. P., has severed his connection with the Ontario and Western Lumber company.

The Nelson and Fort Shepherd Railway company will build the gap between Five-mile point and Nelson, B. C., this fall.

The proprietors of the Winnipeg Tribune have been served with a writ for civil libel at the instance of City Engineer Rutan.

A proclamation appears in the Northwest Gazette calling upon all residents of the Territories to give thanks on Thursday, the 22nd day of November next.

The following Northwest baristers have been appointed: Queen's Counsel: H. Symes, of Calgary; C. F. P. Connelley, Lethbridge; B. Ferguson, Moosemound.

The Hon. F. G. Vernon has resigned the portfolio of lands and works in the British Columbia government, and has been succeeded by Mr. G. B. Martin, the member from Yale.

Dan Campbell, ex-M. L. A., has been liberated, the federal government having decided not to prosecute. It will now be in order to liberate Percy R. Neale also.

— Regina Standard.

Lord Aberdeen remarked to Mayor Martin of Regina that the reception given him in that town by the St. Andrew's society was the best Scottish welcome he had received in Canada.

Col. Peebles, of Winnipeg, fined one Bernard \$25 and costs for having a nickel-in-the-slot machine on the premises. There will be an appeal and on the decision rests a number of other cases.

Rev. D. M. Gordon, formerly pastor of Knox church, Winnipeg, and lately of St. Andrew's church, Halifax, N. S., has recently been appointed and has accepted the chair of Apologetics and Systematic Theology in the leading Presbyterian college of Nova Scotia.—Tribune.

Nor dwinter gives the following names of Lutheran settlers from East Prussia, who went a few days ago to settle at Leduc, Alberta: J. and Emma Gigat, J. Prekspat, E. Amann, G. Alander, and L. Lander. The paper states that these people spent over a thousand dollars in Winnipeg in purchasing cattle and other necessities.

A Port Arthur fisherman is alleged to be engaged in smuggling opium into the States with the assistance of a man living in Superior, Wis. The fishermen at that place take the opium to Isle Royale when he goes out to fish, and conceal it there, his partner conveying it thence to Duluth or Superior. The United States revenue officers are making an investigation.

The Duluth Herald says the placing of the Duluth and Winnipeg road in the hands of a receiver is a serious calamity.

"The mortgage will be foreclosed and the road will be purchased by the Canadian Pacific people. That they are making this move at the present time may be taken as an indication that the extension of the road north-westward will be resumed next year.

Rev. W. C. Weir, pastor of the First Baptist church, is leaving this city about the end of the present month. On Sunday evening he read his resignation to the congregation and on Wednesday evening it was accepted, to take effect October 31. In all previous years Mr. Weir used to go to Everett, Wash., where he has been offered a pastorate.—Vancouver World.

The marriage of Senator Reid, of Belleville, and Mrs. Warton was celebrated in St. John's church in that city a few days ago. A large number of the members of the cabinet were present. The groomsmen were Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and the bridesmaids, Miss Horsey. Dr. Horsey gave away the bride, who is his sister. After a wedding banquet the happy couple left for England and the continent. The Senator is 80 years of age.

SOCIAL REFORM POLICY.

Joseph Chamberlain Explained to Unionist Conference His Policy for State Aid to Artisans and Other Matters.

Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., the Liberal Unionist leader, addressed the Unionist conference in Durham recently. He held that the Unionist party were growing in strength at the expense of the Gladstonians, and insisted upon having a definite policy of social reform. He defined in detail a bill which he has prepared for introduction at the next session of parliament, providing for the furnishing of state aid to artisans in the purchase of homes of their own, for the granting of old age pensions, for the limitation of the hours of labor in shops and factories, for the restriction of pauper alien immigration, and for a new employer's liability act, embodying a contracting-out clause. In referring to the adverse opinions of certain Unionist members on this bill he said that if he thought the criticisms were approved by any considerable section of the Unionist party he would resign the responsible position which he now held in the party councils. The party would never succeed, he declared, with a barren policy, negative criticism or cynical indifference.

THE H. B. ROUTE.

Criticism of Mr. Hugh Sutherland's Article in the Canadian Magazine.

The Empire referring to Hugh Sutherland's article in the Canadian Magazine on the Hudson Bay railway says, that the whole scheme depends on navigation. Sutherland does not need to say that, he admits there is a risk of ice in Hudson Strait almost any month in the year, but he says: "The ice is much more formidable in imagination than in reality." The Empire continues: "In addition to the difficulty of ice in the strait, there is also the question, which is perhaps more in the public mind, for how many months would navigation be open on this route? As to the utility of the Hudson Bay route, no one questions that. Many people make bold to think with all proper deference to the boldness of the commercial enterprises in this end of the nineteenth century, that had Englishmen in Good King Charles Golden days, such powerful steamships at their command as we have, the colonization of North America would have spread out from some settlement on Hudson's Bay and the Northwest would to day be as thickly settled a territory as the state of New York or the province of Ontario.

Coal Combination.

A telegram from Victoria says: "A gigantic coal combine which has been in progress of formation for some time past, between Dominion and their old time rivals, the New Vancouver Coal company, of Vancouver, is reported to have been consummated. For a long time both sides have felt the fight between them was simply waste of energy and money, so when the combine was broached, Dominion and their competitors fell in with the idea by which the coal trade of British Columbia could be brought under the control of what will be practically a huge monopoly, capable of freezing out all competitors on the coast. The output of the mines at Wellington and Nanaimo is to be limited. It is announced so that the price of fuel can be raised. Coal now stands at \$7 per ton in Victoria, only eight miles from the mines and any raise would be a great hardship. Steam coal is also to go up all round, as soon as the combine is secured, and the entire Pacific coast will feel the effect within three months. It is reported Lord Brassey's recent visit here had something to do with the further development of the combination, he being the heaviest stockholder in the Puget Sound mines, which are believed to be ready and willing to come into the ring. The result of any further curtailment of the output will cause great distress among the miners, as the work at present just enable them to keep body and soul together."

Protection of Missions in the East.

The Presbyterian board of foreign missions at New York has issued the following: "Frequent letters of enquiry having been received as to the probable safety of missionaries in China, Korea and Japan during the present war, the board would express the belief that in view of the precautions which have been taken by the various western powers, including the United States, there is reason to hope that no loss of life or serious trouble will befall our missionaries. Although it is possible that some who are in the interior stations may find it prudent to withdraw to the treaty ports, especially in Korea and China. The board would suggest, however, that in view of the delicacy of the situation, both the countries involved being neutral fields, there is great need of prudence on the part of the missionaries and all newspaper correspondents in the expression of sentiment which may seem to bear a partisan character, or a drift of national sympathy, and so may irritate one of the parties concerned. An anti-foreign spirit may easily be kindled, or if already existing, may be increased. In this matter the safety of commercial as well as religious interests is concerned.

MAIL ON THE NORTHWEST.

The Condition of the Settlers Will Now Improve There.

The Toronto Mail says the Minister of the Interior notes that the farmers of Manitoba are not going into debt as they used to do, and that they are now able to choose and partly from necessity, but it is clearly a change for the better. Debt has been forced on Manitoba farmers, and its burden has been aggravated by the depression. If farmers had remained from having to pay for their land, they would have bought cheaper, as the price of agricultural implements has declined with all other prices. Debt has been a bane both to those who gave it and to those who received it, and it is not surprising that the trade has been for Manitoba that had. Buyers and sellers alike are afraid of piling it up any higher, but trade is getting into safer limits, and Ontario will benefit by Manitoba's fragility, for it is there that nearly all the debts of that province are owed.

HOLY ORDERS FOR G. O. M.

That Was the Report, Since Denied, Sent Abroad by the Church.

The London World lately made an assertion, subsequently shown to be untrue, which, however, is attracting considerable attention, in spite of its lack of foundation or authenticity. The World asserted that Gladstone has long entertained the idea of taking holy orders and for this reason determined to retire from parliament. The World added that if Gladstone's health and sight allow, he will shortly be a candidate for ordination. Mr. Gladstone in response to a telegram of inquiry as to the truth of the statement, says: "Assertions were quite untrue."

Brain vs. Wheat.

The Massachusetts agricultural station, in its report No. 35, gives an analysis of brain and wheat, as follows:

	Brain.	Wheat.
Fat	17.50	12.35
Protein	4.08	1.78
Starch	58.35	80.26
Fibre	15.98	2.42
Ash	7.82	2.18

The argument made by the brain men is that it contains the larger per cent. of protein, which is the muscle and milk producing part, while starch, the less valuable part, is in excess in wheat. They draw the conclusion that at the same price per ton brain is preferable to wheat for live-stock feeding.

THE EASTERN WAR.

REPORTS OF ANOTHER IMPORTANT VICTORY FOR JAPAN.

Two Great Armies Facing Each Other on the Banks of the Yalu River, and a Decisive Battle is Expected Soon—Other Events of the War.

A report is in circulation in Shanghai that Port Arthur has been captured by the Japanese. This port is one of the most important of the Chinese strongholds and was the place of refuge of the Chinese fleet after the battle of Yalu, the disabled ships having been repaired and refitted there. A dispatch to the Central News from Wu Ju, says: "The two opposing armies will face each other on the banks of the Yalu river. The Chinese have not fired a shot, but work night and day strengthening their defences. Count Yamagata, the Japanese commander-in-chief, is awaiting the arrival of heavier artillery before attacking the Chinese position. Japanese scouts estimate that the Chinese force altogether numbers 25,000 men. The scouts have brought detailed information as to the condition of the Chinese defences, showing that they are not so strong as at first indicated. The Chinese artillery is shown to be less formidable than the Japanese had supposed. A decisive attack is expected shortly. Various reasons justify the belief that the chief danger to the Chinese will be at Kubenchow."

BANDITS GOT \$20,000.

An Express Train Held Up in Texas Recently.

The west bound Texas and Pacific through express train from California, leaving Fort Worth, Texas at 9:05 on the morning of the 19th Oct., was robbed near Gordon. The robbers secured about \$20,000 from the Pacific Express company and but for their inability to open the safe of the Texas and Pacific Coal company, containing \$10,000 in gold, would have made a larger haul, four men did the work. They came upon a section gang about noon, covered them with the idea by which the coal trade of British Columbia could be brought under the control of what will be practically a huge monopoly, capable of freezing out all competitors on the coast. The output of the mines at Wellington and Nanaimo is to be limited. It is announced so that the price of fuel can be raised. Coal now stands at \$7 per ton in Victoria, only eight miles from the mines and any raise would be a great hardship. Steam coal is also to go up all round, as soon as the combine is secured, and the entire Pacific coast will feel the effect within three months. It is reported Lord Brassey's recent visit here had something to do with the further development of the combination, he being the heaviest stockholder in the Puget Sound mines, which are believed to be ready and willing to come into the ring. The result of any further curtailment of the output will cause great distress among the miners, as the work at present just enable them to keep body and soul together."

When the robbers disappeared the train was run at full speed to Gordon, where the railway, express and county officers were notified by wire. Posses were formed at once to pursue the bandits. When the train arrived at Thurber an engine loaded with a posse armed for hunting down the robbers, under full head of steam and it was hurried to the scene of the daring hold-up. Marshall, the express messenger refused to say anything about the robbery except to express his thanks that the men had not killed him. The robbers were evidently "in the business" and resembled Texas rangers. They escaped to the Great Canyon.

BIG MINING BONANZA.

Five Thousand in Gold Washed Out in Thirty-Seven Hours.

D. D. Mann, the well-known contractor, has returned to Montreal from British Columbia. The object of his trip was to determine the best route for a new water from a point in the Canadian Pacific to Barkerville, a distance of 280 miles in the heart of the Cariboo gold mining district. The projected road, which presents many engineering difficulties, will traverse the gold range. Two miles up the south fork of the Fraser, near the mouth of the works of the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co. There are two properties said to be the richest ever discovered in America. The shareholders are nearly all Montrealers, including Sir William Van Horne, Vice-President of the company, and Mr. Ogden of the C. P. R. The company has only been organized two years, but is carrying on operations on a gigantic scale. The water is conducted through a ditch, a distance of nineteen miles. The grade is eight feet in one hundred, and finally the water is caught in a huge iron tank or reservoir, whence it is conducted by a large iron pipe to sluice boxes four hundred feet beneath. All that remains to be done is to turn a lever, and through a nozzle attachment, seven inches wide, comes a volume of water of tremendous pressure. Under the "pat" the water is quickly washed. These gentlemen have struck a bonanza. They already employ 250 men and have not got the works completed yet. As an experiment the water was turned on for thirty-seven hours continuously and at the end of that time the sluicing metal in the sluice boxes yielded over five thousand dollars.

A sponge large enough to expand and fill the chimney, after having been squeezed in, tied to a slender stick, is the best thing with which to clean a lamp chimney.

ENFEEBLED MISER.

Money in His Pockets, Covered With Rags, Too Weak to Walk.

Enfeebled by lack of nourishment, an aged miser, whose pockets were heavy with money, staggered through the dirty streets of Kingsbridge, N. Y., recently and sought refuge from the rain in a little outhouse in the rear of Grammar school No. 65 near the city hall, with reference to the marriage settlements. When he fell asleep. The privations he had suffered and the sacrifices he had made in order to keep intact his fortune told on his impoverished frame and when discovered he was unconscious. The doctors said from exhaustion and exposure. Upon recovering consciousness at Fordham hospital several hours later he gave his name as Howard Hobert, but it is believed that this is fictitious. "I have been everything from a farm labourer to a school teacher," whispered the patient to Dr. Kahrs. "I beg of you that you will not notify my friends. I do not want them to know that I am here." Hobert is an interesting character, with an evident history that he is desirous of concealing. His clothes were velvet, with a well-furnished with numerous holes. In his shoes were a pair of overshoes, many times too large for him, and a seedling overcoat hid the deficiencies of his innercoat. In his right hand he carried a cane, while he supported a bundle containing extra clothes in his left. When he took these articles were taken from him they almost fell apart. On examination of the numerous pockets, with which his clothing was supplied, disclosed the presence of considerable money. The trousers pockets, as well as the pockets of his inner coat were filled with coin in five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces, while in the inside pocket of his coat was found a roll of bills pressed together so closely that they were hard to pull apart. It is estimated that he had all told about \$150 in his possession, in addition to which there were several deeds to property, confirming the belief that he is the possessor of a snug fortune. Letters signed "Samuel Hinkney," who resides, according to Hobert, in Brooklyn, together with several hundred newspaper clippings, old coins, marbles, peculiar stones and a locket were among the rest of his effects. It is thought the miser is some wealthy man who has chosen to lead the life of a hermit. It is believed he has been before he will be sufficiently re-habilitated to warrant his discharge from the hospital.

One Thing and Another.

The letter "L" is like a little lover, in doubt when there is need of it. The only love in which a man has no rival is in the wonderful love he generally has for himself.

Hard to Redeem—"Speaking of bonds there's one which is next to impossible to redeem." "What is that?" "The vagabond."

"He that takes a wife takes care," says Franklin; but Brown says that Franklin is wrong—"that he who takes care doesn't take a wife."

We have employments assigned to us for every circumstance in life. When we are alone, we have our thoughts to watch; in our family, our tempers; and in our society, our tongues.—Hannah More.

General James Longstreet, the distinguished Confederate soldier, has asked the senate to increase his Mexican War pension from \$12 to \$50 monthly, because of his present total disability.

It is reported that Miss Frances E. Willard has decided not to advocate political prohibition any longer. She thinks that the best way to promote temperance is by winning men to better their social condition.

Gen. Longstreet, who is at his home in Gainesville, Ga., is said to be showing evidences of overwork. He is busily engaged upon his memoirs, which are expected to contain much of interest relative to the Civil War.

Ala Negri, the Italian poetess, who was Assunta Caterini's school mistress, has brought suit for libel against 78 Italian newspapers that declared the crime of President Carnot's murderer to have been due to her radical teaching.

The Hall in the Home.

There is no part of a modern house which a woman delights more in decorating than the roomy hall and staircase. The chimney jambs is now often modelled after the old Dutch, English and colonial jambs, that stand out three feet from the wall, the front ridged with its ledges of brick shelves, formed by receding the layers. When these are built of Pompeian brick, their fine smooth surface, for the decorator, for she could not have a better background in color nor a quieter setting for the treasures that belong there.

A Wedgwood pitcher of the Jasper ware that is sent over here, a slate blue ground covered with cameo figures after Flaxman's designs, makes a lovely contrast set on one end of the mantel, and among other things that are particularly artistic there is an antique brass candlestick, or an antique silver one, a Renaissance clock, and old "loving cup," or tankard, or a silver bowl, of some colonial beauty, though the latter is not indeed to be bought every day.

The brass candlesticks in the form of dragons, whose curling tails form the handles, are unique and much approved, but there are also slender ones of the slate blue Wedgwood which might perhaps be more strictly correct than the pitcher for mantel decoration.

In order to make this sort of a hall look like one of Abney's fascinating interiors you must have the window low and wide, divided in the middle like the old-fashioned window, with the window panes looked for their cavities. The upper part is stained and the lower made up of tiny leaded panes. The growing palms should be in pots of old drift, and on the first landing of a stairway a "grandfather clock," a chairpade card table against the wall, reflecting a box or zoes in its glass surface, and a carved, high backed chanced chair.—New York World.

Courtship in Burnham.

Mr. Mortimer Menpes, in the east in search of subjects came upon a curious form of courtship. Sketching one day in Burnham, he noticed a man at a little distance of glancing furtively at him at some object he could not see from his position. The man sat with the same fixed glare the whole of the afternoon and was at again the next morning. Mr. Menpes had the curiosity to ask an English visitor who had met the man. The reply was, "Oh, he is in love." And it was explained that this was their method of

courtship. The object of the man's attentive glare was a girl in the neighboring hamlet. When a man falls in love, he has to seat himself at a certain distance from his adored one and waits for her to do the rest. If she looks in his direction once or twice on the first or second day, he is wildly encouraged, and if on the third day she looks at him and smiles it is time to make a move with reference to the marriage settlements.

Pins.

An article in a recent number of Machinery, by Mr. Fred H. Colvin, contains some interesting particulars. The manufacture of pins was one of the first mechanical industries which engaged the attention of our forefathers, for as early as 1775 the colony of Carolina offered prizes for native made pins, and a factory was started in 1812, but failed. Twelve years later Mr. Lemuel W. Wright, a native of Massachusetts, was granted a patent in England for a new method of making pins, but this, for some reason, was not introduced into the United States; and in 1842 Dr. John T. Howe, a New York physician in charge of an hospital, whose collection were valued at the time making pins by hand, determined to introduce into America the manufacture by machinery of this small article. After a period of careful study during which time he acquired a knowledge of their manufacture, he returned to this country, bringing with him the necessary machinery for a factory, and founded what is now the Howe Manufacturing Co., of Birmingham, Conn.

The ingots, or bars from which the pins are finally made, are cast in iron moulds, and are about 1 1/2 by 3/8 inches, and 6 feet long, being a mixture of two parts copper to one part zinc. By continuous rolling and frequent annealing these bars are reduced to sheets about one-eighth of an inch thick, and then passed between rollers which draw them into a square shape, ready for drawing. The process of drawing is well known, and by continuous drawings and annealing the wire assumes the right diameter for pins.

When it reaches the pin department proper the wire must first be straightened as on the permanent set, which is not allowable in the pin machines. From the small reels it is wound to the standard pin machine reel, 22 inches in diameter, at a rate of 1,000 feet per minute, passing through a combination of rollers, which vertically straighten the rolls, which effectually take out the kink and leave it ready for the pin machine. The reel is now placed on the rack beside the pin machine, and rollers draw the wire into the machine, where it is first cut off, then headed by three distinct blows, given by a cam and toggle.

The headed blanks are carried down on the surface of a vertical wheel, to horizontal disks below. Here they pass between the two disks, and are revolved by one running much faster than the other, at the same time being moved to the left over revolving steel files, four in number, which make the points finishing with an emery belt. These machines are speeded to make 1,500 pins per minute, and five machines work in one room. As these machines require practically no attention, they are run about fourteen hours a day, and the number of pins made for stoppages, will exceed 5,000,000 per diem, the aggregate weight being from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, according to size, the different sizes varying in weight from 1,100 to 18,000 to the pound.

The pins then travel to the tinning room, where they are tumbled in sawdust for ten minutes to remove all oil and dirt, and are then passed through a bath of strong sulphuric acid, to give them a smooth surface, a final tumbling in sawdust makes them ready for the sticking room. Once there, they are dumped into the hoppers of the sticking machines and thence pushed out by revolving fingers to an inclined bed with radial rollers, or "runs," into which large numbers of the pins fall, some being caught by the head, others escaping through openings to a pan below to be replaced in the hopper at leisure. The pins are then stuck into the stop at the "cutting" machine, where they are moved slightly across the row, and when full the movement of the lever drives the small hammers down, forcing them into the paper, which is crimped at the same time and held for the sticking. These machines are of two kinds, the one designed by Mr. Naramore in 1884, and having many runs as there are pins in the row, the other for cut sheets having 30 pins to the row and 12 rows to the paper being used in this machine, the attendant sticking about 2,400 sheets per hour.

Some of the sticking machines similar to the ones shown are adapted for the cheaper pins, which are stuck in continuous rows at the rate of 100 rows a minute and cut up into the required length after they leave the machine. These machines turn very little waste, the filing of the paper and renewing the rolls, being all that is required. About the only feature of the business which has not changed is the style of putting up the pins, the old numbers of 14 rows of 20 each for cheaper pins, and 12 rows of 30 each for the better grades still being used.

Fifty years ago when Mr. Joseph Naramore was a boy in the pin factory at Birmingham, Conn., the pins were put into the paper by hand, the creases being rolled in by a machine, and the pins and papers taken home by the farmers to do evenings, being paid at the rate of six cents per dozen papers. Next came the hand machines shown, having a single slot "run" in place of 20 or 30, as are now used, and having a "cutting-off" plate and hammers mated as in the latest machine, being operated by the levers at the side of the machine.

The first pins were made with wrappled or spun heads, the solid or "rusted" head not being satisfactorily accomplished until it was discovered that two or more blows were necessary, and three has now become universal. The present form of Wallace & Sons had its origin in 1818, and has grown so that the pin department is a small portion of the whole, the electrical industries having created an immense demand for copper wire in various forms, and this forms, probably, the largest department.—Scientific American.

A Box of Nuggets.

Steele Montclair, geologist, discovered in Montana mountains a strong box containing old nuggets valued at \$15,000, with a letter, crumbling with age, signed by Israel Vangelson, who disappeared from West Bloomfield in 1838. He subsequently died in California.

A use for old corks when they have accumulated in any quantity is to revive a dying fire, for which purpose they are excellent and worth saving.

FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

A Seattle Prisoner Requires Four Men to Subdue Him.

The trial of Thomas Black, alias Frank Hamilton, the desperado, for the murder of Charles Bridwell in the Mug saloon, was held before Judge Himes at Seattle, and was marked by a desperate attempt to escape by the prisoner. The jury, after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and specified that his sentence be death. On the stairway, while being taken from the jail to the court room in the morning, he suddenly started. Officer Cave's faithful blow with his left fist, which was from and made a leap down the steps; Cave had hold of the grip on the handcuff worn by the prisoner. The blow was heavy and fell upon the officer's jaw, but only staggered him. He kept his eyes and held his grip. Deputy Sheriff Roberts grasped the prisoner by the collar, and a terrific struggle ensued, for the prisoner is a man of great strength and was fighting for his life and liberty, even though fighting in chains against two men. (Cave drew a gun and shot the prisoner a blow over the head that stunned him. Blood spouted from the wound and flowed to the floor so profusely that the floor had to be washed. After the fight was over Black was taken to the jail's office and washed by the jailer, and Robert's blows with the twisters with which he was shackled and started to go up stairs again, but he refused to go and made an effort to free himself, fighting and struggling desperately with all his mighty strength. Sheriff Wood, Deputy Sheriff Cave and Roberts, and Jailor Moore finally subdued him. The prisoner was taken into court a few minutes later covered with blood. Cave told him he must behave or he would get killed, and he said, "What difference does that make to me?"

A Tribute From Manitoba.

The placing of a wreath of Manitoba maple at the foot of Sir John A. Macdonald's statue at the unveiling recently of a tribute from the west, is described by the Mail as a dramatic incident of the ceremonies. The wreath was laid at the foot of the statue by Lieut. Col. Dennison, who has been requested to represent Lieutenant-Governor Schultze, on the occasion, and before doing so he read the following letter from Mrs. Schultze:

Governor's House, October 9, 1894.

Dear Sir,—My husband, who has been looking forward to the great pleasure of being with you at the unveiling of the statue of Sir John Macdonald, is I am sorry to say, suffering from a very severe bronchitis, and is unable to be present, and has notified the honorary secretary to that effect. It is needless to say to you that I deeply deplore his absence as he does himself, and the only thing that I can think of that we can do to show our loving respect for the great work he has done for the west, when the statue is unveiled, at the pedestal at its feet, the wreath of maple leaves of Manitoba which we send you to-day. As you are aware, of course, our maple is "our general," and unlike the maple leaf of the other provinces. It may not be so beautiful, but it is not owing to the lateness of the season, reach you in perfect order, but if it serves in the least to show the deep respect and affection which we, as pioneers, have in common with the greater part of the people of this province for the great work he has done so much for the west, and whose works live after him, then we shall all be gratified and feel honored if you place it as I trust you will, at his feet.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very sincerely,

ANNE SCHULTZE.

THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS.

Wm. H. Hill and His Sister Were Apart—

After being separated since 1857, Wm. H. Hill, of Udel, Kan., and his sister, Mrs. A. E. Jones, of Newark, were reunited at the latter place recently. Mrs. Jones, thirty-eight years ago, was Miss A. E. Hill, of Rochester, N. Y. In 1856 her father died, and she was married and came to the home of Jersey City. One of her sisters also married and went to live in Michigan. Their brother, William, was about five years old then. Mrs. Jones received no letters from home. Through her sister, however, she was informed of sticking machines, and a score of years ago she learned that her mother and the rest of the family had gone to Udel. For some reason the non-communication between herself and her mother continued all these years, and she had no explanation of her going any of the family again. She dreamed one night that he was back in Rochester and could see the faces of relatives and friends all about her. She thought nothing of it until, while going about her work the next morning, she was startled by a sharp knock on the door of her apartment. She opened the door she involuntarily exclaimed, "My dream!" The next instant she was confronted by two men, one of whom was a policeman. The latter asked her if she knew his companion, and she replied that she did not, the stranger exclaimed, "My dream!" "My dream!" "My dream!" As the policeman descended the stairs he heard an outburst of weeping, and turned in time to see the long parted brother and sister embrace. Mrs. Jones is about 55 years old. Her mother and brother own considerable property in the west. When her brother goes back they will probably dispose of it and go to Newark to live. Hill arrived in Newark the day before. He started to look for his sister, and while inspecting the numbers on the doors was accosted by a policeman, who regarded him as a suspicious character. Then he went to an hotel and next morning went to police headquarters and told his story to Chief Haddup, who sent a man with him to Mrs. Jones' house.

Growing Sponges.

"Sponges will probably be cheaper in the near future," said E. C. Kingsley. "Recently it has been discovered that these animals will grow and flourish when cut up into slips and transplanted. This brings up the old question, whether sponges are vegetable or animal and may result in overturning the old verdict that they are a lower order of animal life and not vegetable. However this may be, the sponge beds can be increased indefinitely by simply planting small pieces of them, which grow rapidly."—Washington Post.

A Kamloops paper reports the arrival at that place of a party of prospectors who went to Teke Jennie Carhe to examine the mica mines there. They brought back with them 25,000 inches of mica, some of which cut 10x12 inches. The deposit has attracted some attention from persons interested in mining.

The Brandon Mail.

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THURSDAY, NOV. 1st, 1894.

THE NECESSITIES OF THE HOUR.

There appears to be universal activity among the politicians to secure the ballots of the Northwest at the approaching Federal elections—the Grits want to capture them, and the Conservatives to hold them as at present. There is no denying the fact that as a party in the past, the Conservatives have shown themselves the friends of the country through their faith in its future and their expenditures in its development. When the leaders of the Grit party were offering it a water-stretch railway, and that merely to appease the clamors of the people for a means of ingress and egress and to in some way retain British Columbia in the union, the Conservatives were preparing for the expenditures on the substantial and satisfactory works that have since been undertaken and completed. When the Grit leaders were declaring a transcontinental railway would never pay for the grease used on the axles of its rolling stock in operation, the Conservatives were negotiating, through their unlimited faith in the country, for the substantial improvements that have since been brought to a successful issue.

In common, however, with humanity in general, our Northwest people are not disposed to dwell in the virtues of the past. They are of a speculative nature, and are dwelling in present and future results rather than in kindness or favors of the past. This may have the coloring of ingratitude, but none the less it is with facts as they are found rather than what should be that governments have to deal.

As soon as the country began to be settled and opened up it was found that notwithstanding what has been done in the way of governmental expenditures in the past to meet the peculiar requirements of the present and the future, lower duties and lower freight rates are essential. In the past session of the House some modifications bearing good fruit were made in the matter of duties, but not enough, and the second question remains untouched. It is felt by all, that as it was never intended to help the collections by duties on agricultural implements, lumber, wires and binding twine, the retention of substantial duties on them is simply helping a few and discouraging the efforts of many.

As lumber producers have nothing to fear from slaughtered American stocks in the duties of any magnitude are simply a vexatious taxation on industry, to enable Canadian producers to distort export prices, and the same may be said of wire and twine. A slight duty on implements to compensate the manufacturers for heavier freights than the Americans have to pay, would not be regarded as a valid from a policy point of view. It was short sighted, the tariff was not reduced to at least 17½ percent of 20, as it was in the days of the Mackenzie regime. It may be contended that a revenue was required, from coal-oil, but with the tariff at half what it is the importation would have been more than doubled, so that the collections would have been increased at the time the price would be reduced some 50 percent to the consumer.

Acting under the dissatisfaction that is wide spread in the Northwest, because of neglect or oversight on the part of the government in these respects, the Grit party hope to secure a change of ground. The public should, however, remember that notwithstanding their anticipations from a change, little or nothing has escaped from the lips of the Grit leaders in their late visit, to show they consider themselves in a position to do much to relieve the people of their burdens. Nice words have been employed it is true, nice poetic sentences have been rounded and uttered, but no absolute pledges have been made to the people.

To stem the condition of unrest in the country the government party is giving vitality to the Hudson's Bay Ry. project. That the road will be eventually built, it will prove a blessing to the country, no one can deny, but at the same time the people should see that the promises made are based on a sure foundation. So far as the intentions of government may go and are the basis of promises, there is but little to fear, but the public must look out for the shysters and tricksters that may have charge of the project. Already the people have been sufficiently deceived by the promises of Mr. Hugh Sturges, and they should now see that as they rest on a Hudson's Bay Ry., the management of this road is placed in other hands. The necessities for this highway are pressing. The promises for a satisfactory business

or it are on every hand, and the resources of the country to construct it are ample. The only thing to look after is to see its projection and construction are not longer trifled with.

It appears to us that if in the past five years the government had made proper use of the means at their hands to have met the wishes of the people, there would now be no necessity for this sudden battle—the people were then with the n, all that was wanted was proper consideration at the hands of their representatives to have kept them thoroughly in accord with the present administration.

There is no gainsaying that reductions desired in the tariff and the construction of the H.B.R. will make heavy changes in our duty collections, and to meet these heretofore unattempted changes in the government of the country will have to be made or disaster will overtake us. Canada cannot bear its present expensive governmental machinery—Federal, provincial and municipal reductions and simplifications will have to be made. Our representation in the Cabinet's in the Houses, and in the municipalities will have to be made, government offices will have to be amalgamated, high salaries will have to be reduced, longer hours service will have to be exacted of officials, superannuations will have to be abolished, and much of the tangle now attached to positions will have to be erased. In short the country will have to be run on strictly business principles, instead of the exigencies of party solicitude as at present. We are sensibly aware, government hangers on, and men loaded to the lips with partisan feeling will not bear with us on these remarks, but we are convinced those influenced by a desire for the welfare of the country rather than the triumph of party will readily fall in with all we have to say.

In reply to the Catholic Memorial, Attorney-General drafts a document in which he sets forth what he calls "The True Facts." Who ever heard before of a false fact?

For a contemptible insinuator commend us to the Winnipeg Tribune 365 days in the year. Referring to an article dealing with the school question some days before, the print says:—"This circumstance makes the utterance highly significant, as it suggests that it may be the settled policy of the Conservatives to go back upon the great and historic bill of Mr. Martin which nationalised our schools." If the Conservatives "went back" on some features of the Bill it would be but little wonder, as the parents and guardians are going back upon it themselves. Still says the bill gives us non-sectarian schools, and Martin declares though the bill was intended to do that the country is not getting them under its provisions, as the schools now are Protestant. Martin either then "went back" on his own bill or a weak feature of it that allows the measure to be misapplied. But what the truth is, the clearest point yet called independent, wants to show is that the Conservatives want to re-establish separate schools. If the Government could only take on the degrading bones of the school question again to influence the minds of the people and draw off their attention from the open corruption and blatant dishonesty in office, its chief work would be more than satisfied. What the

Nor. Wester says or what it does not say is its own business, and not that of the provincial opposition. It is on record that the Opposition, when the question was before the courts, declared that if they had not now the power to wipe out the second school system, they would apply to have the constitution amended to enable them to do it. Is that not a plain enough declaration for any honest journalist? We do not take it upon us to please mountebanks and quacks, and for that reason we deal no further with the nonsense of the Winnipeg print.

The Best Tonic.

Mulberry's Quinine Wine is the best tonic for weakness, debility and lack of strength. It is an appetizing tonic of the highest merit.

To destroy worms and expel them from children or adults use Dr. Low's worm syrup. Burdock Pills do not gripe or sicken. They cure constipation and sick headache.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, etc. Coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, and all lung troubles are quickly cured by Hayward's Pectoral Balsam.

Teeth on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by N. J. Halpin, Druggist.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by N. J. Halpin, Druggist.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Glands from horses, Blood Spavin, Glands, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stiffles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Bleeding Cure ever known. Sold by N. J. Halpin, Druggist.

A Balm to Horsemen.—One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a carb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeney, stiffs and sprains. George Ross, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by N. J. Halpin.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in the female. It induces retention of uric acid in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and a permanent remedy. Sold by N. J. Halpin, Druggist.

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DANGEROUS SUMMER COMPLAINTS.—Cholera, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, and Indigestion, all Resulting from the use of impure food or the result may be serious. At this season these troubles are common and no family should be without a supply of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, a safe, sure and speedy cure of all the troubles named. This medicine was discovered many years ago, and time has proved its excellence. Every reputable druggist keeps a supply on hand, and even bottles are wrapped with full directions. 25c. New Big Bottle.

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MEDICINE HAT, N. W. T., Metropolitan Hotel, Monday, Nov. 5th.

MOOSEJAW, N. W. T., C.P.R. Dining Rooms, Wednesday, Nov. 7th.

REGINA, N. W. T., Royal Hotel, Thursday, Nov. 8th.

BRANDON, MAN., Grand View Hotel, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 9th and 10th.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., Continental Hotel, Monday, Nov. 12th.

WINNIPEG, MAN., Manitoba Hotel, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 13th and 14th.

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A rare opportunity to consult with the head of the largest firm in Canada, personally, for manufacturing of Trusses and appliances to cure or assist all Deformities of the human frame. It is wonderful to know the advance made in treating Deformities the last 15 years. CLUB FEET made natural without CUTTING or PAIN. A complete system (PATENTED) Instruments for SPINAL DEFORMITY, now and most improved. Appliances are given half the weight of others and more practical. Come and see my Goods, it costs nothing and you may gain by it.

I DEFY THE RUPTURE I CANNOT HOLD WITH EASE.

CHAS. CLUTHE, Surgical Machinist,

134 KING STREET, WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

As my time is limited and cannot be prolonged, all parties wishing to consult me should be in time. I will be at the above places on time, and to the last train leaving for my next place of visit.

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Having arranged with our creditors to close out OUR ENTIRE STOCK to whatever it will bring.

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NO GOODS ON APPROBATION AND NO GOODS CHARGED.

All Accounts must be settled at once to save costs of Collections.

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THE BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, November 1, 1904.

WHENCE THEIR NAMES.

HOW THE TITLES OF MANITOBA TOWNS ORIGINATED.

Some Curious Fables Connected With Their Early History—Alkali Jim's Name—How the Brandon Bears—The Tragedy of Kildonan.

The Winnipeg Free Press says: The names of several towns and villages in Manitoba are often commented on by newcomers, and few people today know how these names originated. The writer has made a study of the subject, and after patient research has discovered many remarkable facts in connection with the titles of some of these places which are here set forth. Unfortunately some of the authorities are a trifle shaky, but this is a difficulty that all great historians have encountered.

THE TRAGEDY OF KILDONAN.

Kildonan would probably have had another name but for a settling episode. The first men to build a house where the place now stands were Sandy MacPherson and Michael Donan, the former being a Scotchman and the latter an Irishman. These men reached the place by the Hudson's Bay route, and a month after their arrival had completed a stout log house. They lived together but did not get along very well, principally because each considered his country and countrymen superior in all respects to the other's. The result of this was finally resulted in bloodshed and murder. The tragedy came about in this way. When winter approached it was decided they should go to Fort Garry some miles away, and obtain their winter's supplies. When they came to discuss what they should buy, the Scotchman wanted to get a barrel of oatmeal. The Irishman declared he wouldn't have such stuff in the house, and insisted that a plentiful supply of potatoes was most needed. Sandy declared that to buy potatoes would be a waste of money and that they could get along very well without them. The men came to blows. The Irishman was getting the best of the fight when Sandy grabbed a tomahawk that had been left in the house by an Indian the day before, and with one blow did kill Donan. This exciting incident gave a name to the village which a year or so later sprang up.

THE SCOTCH TRADER.

The origin of the name of the town of Selkirk is very interesting. A Scotch Presbyterian missionary was the first white settler there, and he devoted himself to mission work among the red men he found there. A year after his arrival he succeeded in Christianizing the Indians, and with their assistance had built a very neat and comfortable Presbyterian kirk, in which religious services were held. All went well, and the missionary was happy until a wicked American trader happened along and thought the point a favorable one for operations. He hadn't time to build a store house before cold weather set in, so he made an offer to buy the little kirk for three hundred dollars. The good pastor indignantly spurned the offer of the ungodly trader, but his Indian deacons being very hard up just then and much in need of cash made the sale and pocketed the proceeds. This sacrifice proved on the missionary's mind that he had finally lost his reason and used to wander around muttering "sell kirk," "sell kirk." When he died and a town arose on the site they christened it Selkirk out of respect to his memory.

HOW PORTAGE WAS NAMED. How the town of Portage came to be thus named is quite a curious story. Seventy or eighty years ago the Hudson's Bay company established a fort where Portage now stands and inside the fort four or five barrels of old Hudson Bay port wine were cached. When the fort was evacuated the company's officers forgot to dig up the barrels and about the year 1860 some Indians found them. Of course they had a big jollification, but they were curious to know what the liquor was so unlike anything they had ever before tasted. A white man happened along when they were engaged in their jollification and he tried to explain what it was that made them merry. This white man could not talk very much Indian and they understood little English, but the red men were finally made to understand that it was port and very good port because of its age. The words "port" and "age" impressed themselves on the minds and memories of the aboriginals, who never forgot the good time they spent at this spot. They moved their wigwags there in the hope of making further discoveries and christened their village thus established, "Portage." When white settlers came among them they accepted the Indian name, some of them, however, adding to the name "Portage," just because, with the queer pioneer idea of the fitness of things they thought it was high sounding. And so when the settlement grew into a village and the village into a town, it was incorporated as Portage la Prairie.

A TRADER'S VENGEANCE.

The city of Brandon was so named to commemorate an exciting episode in Manitoba's early history. Where now stand handsome buildings forty years ago a band of hostile savages were encamped. These savages were very ferocious and cruel and the traders always gave them a wide berth. In the fall of 1885, however, one trader of Fort Garry, more venturesome and more unscrupulous than the others, decided to take all risks and visit the encampment. His mission was to swap them whiskey and rum for buffalo hides and other furs. He took a good supply of liquor with him, and as soon as he arrived he was invited all the painted rascals to get something with him. They readily complied and were soon feeling quite merry. The fire-water acted differently on them than it did on Alkali Jim, as the trader was known, and anticipated. Instead of being a good fellow among them, the vile booze Jim furnished aroused the worst passions of the savages. They made up their untutored minds to have some fun with the trader. So they tied him fast to a poplar tree and then danced around him in turn giving him a playful poke in the ribs with red hot fire brands. When they tired of this they agreed to leave the white man

to the tree until morning when they proposed to roast him over a slow fire. During the night, however, the warriors of the band drunk so much whiskey and rum that they became unconscious. Then Jim's turn came. He succeeded in releasing himself by cutting the straps that bound him with the sharp pointed buckle of his patent leather shoes. Then he very coolly set to work to tear buffalo hides into strips and with these he securely bound the drunken braves. By sunrise he had kindled a fire and heated a big branding iron used by him to brand cattle. With the iron at a white heat he began to brand the naked savages. One touch of the iron was enough to sober up the warriors. They yelled and shrieked in agony and rage, but Jim never rested till he had branded everyone of them in different parts of their bodies. About noon he finished his task and then looting all their furs on his wagon and taking with him also several of their best ponies, killing the remaining ones to make sure of their release, he turned himself and could not follow on his trail, he set out for home, reaching there safely. When he told the story, the Indian encampment became famous throughout the whole country as Jim's branding place. The traders used to call it "Branding," for short, and this was the name it bore when white settlers came and built houses there. These pioneers were not very well educated people, and in the course of time the spelling got mixed up and finally the name came to be written as Brandon which name was accepted by the government when a town was organized.

A NATURAL SEQUENCE.

Very interesting is the story of how the village of High Bluff was named. When Winnipeg was only a trading post the traders of old-time brands finally resulted in bloodshed and murder. The tragedy came about in this way. When winter approached it was decided they should go to Fort Garry some miles away, and obtain their winter's supplies. When they came to discuss what they should buy, the Scotchman wanted to get a barrel of oatmeal. The Irishman declared he wouldn't have such stuff in the house, and insisted that a plentiful supply of potatoes was most needed. Sandy declared that to buy potatoes would be a waste of money and that they could get along very well without them. The men came to blows. The Irishman was getting the best of the fight when Sandy grabbed a tomahawk that had been left in the house by an Indian the day before, and with one blow did kill Donan. This exciting incident gave a name to the village which a year or so later sprang up.

Better Farming Needed.

It is the tendency of many farmers, during a time of depression, to cut down expenses to a minimum. Such a practice is a mistake, when connected with good judgment, but when done simply from the idea of paying out as little money as possible there is liability of a great mistake. It is not uncommon to hear it said that "high farming don't pay," and when judges of some men's style of doing it, it is not surprising to find them say, "if we look about us, we will soon observe that common and inferior produce of almost every sort is not in demand, because the competition is so great in such places, where a large room at the top." The demand for first-rate stock also shows the importance of keeping only the best animals, and when once this is allowed, high farming follows almost as a matter of course. Of all the man outlays which are called upon to make, perhaps nothing pays so excellent a return as the expense of feeding growing stock a liberal supply of such food as to induce the most rapid development of animal body. By this, not only the best and earliest matured animals can be produced, but the nature of such stock will increase the fertility of the land so as to produce a certain and heavy crop every year. Of course, to put a lot of expensive feed into inferior animals would be a great mistake, although even that might pay, but it is not necessary to follow such a course in a country like ours, with so many fine herds of all the valuable breeds, from which one has the privilege of buying at a reasonable figure. We have the constant and clear proof of the immense benefit to land from grain feeding, and when judiciously used, the bill paid for by the animals which consume the grain. What, then, becomes of the argument to give up "high farming" and betake ourselves to the wretched results of cheap, slovenly methods and inferior crops, with their inevitable accompaniment of foul weeds? If ever there was a time when only liberal farming, good stock and heavy crops could stand the pressure of the times, it is now. If good farming will not pay, depend upon it, bad will not now or at any other time.

In the Shop One Sees.

Shoulder capes of chinchilla fur. Golf caps for misses of 12 years. Belt gowns having chiffon plastrons. Belt buckles in the hook-and-eye style. White guipure lace dotted with jet beads. Silk waists having huge sleeves in two puffs. Kid-lined, sole leather bags for men traveling. Choice underwear in golden-brown shades for men. Long and short, white and black felt bone. Long steel and jet pins having a ball head as large as an egg. Guipure lace by the piece, jetted, for corsages made over satin. Chiffon waists in lengthwise puffs, divided by narrow jet bands. Five-inch wide leather belts, finished with a long curved buckle. Felt hats having the wide rim decorated with appliques of lace. Crowns, wings and bow shapes of gold sprays, cords and thread. Pale gray and blue wares for evening wear with a white moire skirt. Painted slippers having toe and strap embroidered with jet beads.

NEALE'S CAPTURE.

The Astute Man From Scotland Yard Makes an Easy Arrest.

A London correspondent writing under date of Sept. 29, says: "Percival Neale" called a court official at Bow Street Police Court the other morning, and a door opened there was a sign "Prisoners Only," was pushed open and Percival Neale, alleged absconder from St. Mary's, Alberta, was ushered in by Detective Sergeant McCarthy, who had captured his prisoner in the Strand a few days ago.

Neale, with head erect, shoulders well back, and a decided military stride, stepped lively towards the dock where during the two minutes, he remained "attention" in strict soldierly style. The usual oath concluding with the request "Kisthehook" was given and Detective Sergeant McCarthy at once asked that the prisoner should be remanded for another week. The request was granted.

The London newspaper, when referring to Neale's arrest, called a "clever cap," giving all the credit to the astuteness to "the man from Scotland Yard," shows that, beyond the fact that Neale was pointed out as the man wanted, Detective Sergeant McCarthy had nothing to do with locating Neale's whereabouts.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The facts of Neale's arrest make a very brief but an excellent case study. A letter was received at Scotland Yard, asking that Percival Neale, of Fort McLeod, should be arrested and held for the Dominion government. The cablegram contained a complete description of Percival Neale, even to the wart on the back of his head, the cast in his eye, his "silver threads among the gold" the style of headgear that covered his No. 6 head was noted, and over all this was thrown a pepper and salt suit of clothes; the money portion of his outfit was mentioned as being \$500.00.

Those in authority at Scotland Yard are not arresting people on anybody's cables or telegrams; they want something more authoritative than a mere cablegram signed by a chief of police; so communication was made to the Canadian High Commissioner in reference to the matter, and a few cables passed between the High Commissioner and Ottawa.

In a short time everything was as if it should have been at the first; the application for the arrest of Neale had come through the right channel, and Scotland Yard was fully empowered to arrest Percival Neale whenever they might find him in the United Kingdom.

Neale's warnings were sent out, and banks and exchange offices were requested to communicate with Scotland Yard should any one answering Neale's descriptions pay them a visit for the purpose of changing Canadian money.

Scotland Yard had done its best and every detective had a written description of Percival Neale, wart and all, so that in their daily walks they might keep an outlook for the people who wore pepper and salt suits of clothes and a wart on the back of their heads.

AN EASY ARREST.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., a telephone message from a bank in the Strand to Scotland Yard informed the latter that a man had been in and changed a quantity of Canadian bills, and the description of the man tallied with that given in the Ottawa cablegram, so that the warrant, which, by the way, was what is termed a "provisional warrant," was handed to Detective Sergeant McCarthy, with instructions to go to the bank and there await the return of the suspected person who had gone to his hotel for the purpose of procuring a further amount of Canadian notes he wished converted into British gold.

Detective Sergeant McCarthy had not long to wait; and in order to give him every opportunity to inspect the man, the bank officials gave the detective a seat behind a desk, where pro tem, he filled the position of clerk.

The man with the Canadian notes returned to the bank, and he also had a wart on the back of his head; his clothes were pepper and salt, his hair was Al-pine, his hair was turning grey, and his eyes had a peculiar look; a blind man could have seen that it was Percival Neale, the much-wanted man. After allowing Neale to leave the bank, and as he was about to step into a hansom cab, the "man from Scotland Yard," taking him gently by the arm, said, "Neale, I arrest you for stealing \$50,000 from the Dominion Government." Neale cried peevishly at once and went all to pieces. He was at once taken to Bow Street, where after a formal hearing, he was remanded.

BEHIND THE SCENE.

Neale informed Detective McCarthy that he had not been arrested; he would have been on his way to Cape Colony by a steamer which was to sail in a day or two.

Several Canadians who were personally acquainted with Neale during his residence in the Northwest, but now resident for many years in London, of giving him away to the police. He was at one time inspector in the Northwest Mounted Police, but retiring on the plea of ill-health, was given a position in the customs at Fort McLeod.

Prohibition in Politics.

The prohibition convention of Nova Scotia, held recently at Annapolis, decided to place an agent in the field and make prohibition a live issue in practical politics and to unite with the advanced prohibitionists of Ontario and the Prohibitory League of Manitoba. The report on political action favored supporting candidates of the old political parties if they would pledge themselves to vote for prohibition, and if not, then to support prohibition candidates. The convention voted in favor of full parliamentary suffrage for women as a powerful means for the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

Maine is justly proud of the fact that only a native can pronounce the name of her lakes trippingly on the tongue, but the names of the lakes are easy beside these and others from the province of Ontario: Lake Misquabie, Lake Kaskagawagamee and Lake Kaskawagamee.

A neat bit of proverbial philosophy said to be of Japanese origin, is "Be like the tree which covers with flowers the hand that shakes it."

JAPAN DIDN'T REFUSE.

BECAUSE CHINA MADE NO PROPOSALS FOR PEACE.

No Interference Expected from Great Britain of Russia to Preserve Korea's Independence, Because Japan is Now Fighting for That Purpose.

A Tien Tsin dispatch says it is semi-officially announced here that the statement that Japan has rejected Chinese overtures for peace is untrue, inasmuch as China has made no such proposals. The Daily News from Tien Tsin says that China made no proposal of peace to Japan, and hence the report of their rejection is untrue.

The officials of the Japanese legation ridicule the report that Great Britain and Russia are determined that the victorious forces of Japan shall not occupy Korea. They state that the Japanese government has repeatedly declared any intention of territorial aggrandizement in the war with China, and that Japan desires nothing further than at the conclusion of hostilities that Korea shall have a government that shall be independent and sufficiently strong to be self-supporting. Apropos to this well-founded story circulated in diplomatic quarters regarding Russia's attitude on the Korean question, it is said that several weeks before hostilities began the Russian minister at St. Petersburg, the Japanese foreign office and stated among other things that Japan would incur a heavy responsibility if she did not at once withdraw her troops from Korea. To this the Japanese minister of foreign affairs replied that Japan was not considering the partition of Korea; that Japan would not withdraw her troops from Korea until satisfied that the government was able to repress domestic troubles in the future, and thus maintain the peace and stability of Japan within that country. Two days later the Russian minister again called at the foreign office and stated that his reply was satisfactory to his government. Japan's policy, it is said, has not been changed in the least since the outbreak of the war, and for this reason, wonder is expressed in diplomatic circles at the continued reports that Russia and England must interfere to save Korea. The story is also told in this connection that Great Britain by a clever ruse has prevented Russia interfering with affairs in the east on her own account. A month ago, as the story goes, Great Britain asked Russia and France to join with her in offering to mediate between Japan and China. Both countries refused, and this refusal, it is said, was anticipated by Great Britain. The latter, however, accomplished her purpose which was to prevent any interference by Russia in the future, an action she could not consistently take after having declined to do so.

A Brave Dog.

On the fourth of July Hagenbeck's menagerie in the Midway Plaisance, at Jackson Park, Chicago, was the scene of a thrilling incident, which barely missed being a tragedy, and would have been but for the courageous act of a noble dog that was willing to lay down its life for its friend and master. Lion-tamer Darling was giving an exhibition, when the largest lion, Pasha, broke loose from the chariot. As Darling tried to get it back into place again it turned and sprang upon him with a savage roar; the trainer leaped aside nimbly, and the lion only ripped and scratched at Darling's coat. The spectators shrieked, and then held their breath with horror, as they beheld the savage beast about to spring again. But ere the lion could spring, one of Darling's Great Danes had seen the danger and checked it. The trainer has not a Great Dane that he has raised from puppyhood, and during the evening's performance they do their share of trained acts. Darling always keeps one of them in the cage with him, and his confidence in his dogs in case of any accident was not misplaced. The dog must have known that to interfere on its master's behalf was almost certain death, yet it did not hesitate. It sprang to its master's rescue and courageously seized the infuriated king of beasts. The lion roared with rage and endeavored to throw off the Great Dane, but the dog hung on with the greatest gameness and thereby gave its master an opportunity to escape. The crowd cheered wildly, and Darling, with a gasp, and with marvelous nerve attacked the enraged lion, just as it at last shook off the dog. The trainer's first effort landed on the lion's nose with terrific force, and he followed it with a perfect storm of blows and Darling seized a large and dead, that in a few minutes the huge beast lay at his feet thoroughly cowed. He quickly drove the lion to the rear, and then, leading his brave dog, advanced to the middle of the arena, where he stood for a minute, so interesting it was to watch the dog's performance. The lion went stupidly wild with delight, and there was many a woman—aye, and man, too, who would have liked to have thrown her or his arms round the dog's neck and given it a good hug. Yet there are people who are afraid of a warm dog, and the opportunity to revive the noble creature, —Dog Rancher.

How to Cool a Cellar.

A great mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry; but this object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake, and instead the cellar is made both warm and damp. A cool place should never be heated, unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or is at least as cool as that, or a very little warmer. The warmer the air, the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily, the cooler the air, the more the moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is heated by a warm gas, the entering air being in motion appears cool, but as it fills the cellar, the cooler air with which it becomes mixed, the moisture is condensed, and dew is deposited on the cold walls and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp and soon becomes mouldy. To avoid this the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthy—it is as pure as the air of midday, and is really a warm day, the cool air entering the apartment during the night, and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning, and kept closed and shaded through the day. If the air of the cellar is damp, it may be thoroughly

MANITOBA'S CAPITAL.

Interesting Sketch of Winnipeg's Growth.

In a recent issue of the Northwestern Magazine, Mr. E. V. Smalley has this to say of Winnipeg:

It is a remarkable fact that while the cities and towns of the Northwest on the southern side of the international boundary, have, as a rule, made no notable progress during the past few years of business depression, Winnipeg has gone steadily ahead. It must have added six or eight thousand to its population since I visited it last in 1900. There are entire streets of new houses in the western quarter and in the Fort Rouge suburb across the Assiniboine, and very good houses they are, for the most part, evidently built for the permanent homes of the people receiving the good income. Here and there on a good income of Main street are new business blocks of yellow brick, and others have been put up on Princess street where the old brick trading houses were. On several of the cross streets, new electric lines have taken the place of one-story street cars. A stately new court house has been erected, resembling closely in its architecture that of Tacoma. The walls of the new Methodist church, and the new evidence, over all the city, the expanse of the city looms up the tall Norman brick of the Hotel Manitoba, built by the Northern Pacific company as a testimonial of its interest in Winnipeg. It is as dominant and conspicuous to the eye as you approach the city, and is the cathedral in a French town, or the chateau in a Rhine village. There has been a healthy growth in jobbing, in manufacturing, in bank deposits, in milling and in retail trade, and all the time, in a period when everybody was grumbling at the hard times and practising all sorts of economies. From this it is fair to conclude that Winnipeg has gone ahead because of the great strength of its trade position. It is now the fourth city in the Dominion in the volume of its bank deposits, and the third city in the volume of its post-office business.

The solidity and beauty of the city are a surprise to the American visitor. There is much less flimsy and hasty construction than is seen in our new western towns. Old English and Scotch architecture, building solidly for a long future, induce the architect. The favorite building material for dwellings as well as for business blocks is the cream-colored brick made here, and this universal use gives the city a singularly bright and cheerful appearance. Here and there is a red brick structure, but these are so rare that they only accent the prevailing color. The Hotel Manitoba, the new court house, the Hudson's Bay store, one large four-story block, a few minor structures are of this material. The Dominion postoffice and the city hall are also red, with zebra-like stripes of light sandstone, and a few business edifices, notably the bank of Montreal, are of red sandstone. Main street is well built all the way from the Hudson's Bay establishment down to the Canadian Pacific station, a distance of a mile and a half. It is much too wide, however, for practical business uses and for comfort, and the buildings are somewhat dwarfed by the enormous expanse of the roadway. If the merchants on the street could discover some magical way of narrowing it one-third they would gladly adopt it. The large avenue, which runs from Main street south to the western prairies, is also open to the same objection.

Isolated houses are the rule in all the residence quarters, but rows are more numerous, for the reason that by reason of economy in heating and water, they have been built of late of the favorite light-yellow brick. In the midst of the groves which have been fortunately preserved along the Assiniboine there are a number of houses of such size and style that in Europe they would be called chateaux or manor-houses. They date from the epoch of the great real estate boom.

WINNIPEG CHARACTERISTICS.

Business is not crowded and rushed here as it is with us in the States. The pace is not so eager or so hurried. It is 10 o'clock before the streets become fairly animated, and at 4 o'clock of the professional men, the clerks quit work and go off to play golf or to watch a cricket or baseball match or to have a picnic or to take their families to some church picnic in the suburbs. Outdoor sports are very much in favor, and everything in the way of a race or a competitive match excites general interest. A church picnic held in a very pretty park in a bend of the Red river I saw for the first time foot-races for girls and ladies. First there was a race for boys under twelve, then one for girls under twelve, next came a race for boys under fifteen. A young man's race was followed by a young ladies' race, and the finishing contests were for married men and married women. Prizes were provided for the winners in all the events, and there was no favoritism, without a shade of coarseness or impropriety. A match was proposed between two black-gowned priests, who were as jovial as anybody, but the clerics declined to run.

The Winnipeggers are a great reading people. They support five general book stores—we have only two or three in St. Paul with six times the population of the Manitoba capital. The periodicals carried by these stores, and with a number of London publications which are rarely seen in the American trade. You can buy here any or all of the English reviews and magazines as well as the Century, Harper's, Scribner's, the Atlantic, McClure's, the Cosmopolitan, the Arena, the Forum and the North American, and you can take your choice between Standard's London edition of the Review of Reviews and Albert Shaw's New York edition.

Winnipeg is an important educational centre. The Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Episcopalians and the Catholics support colleges, and the province groups them all into a university organization and bestows degrees upon the graduates of each. Winnipeg is also a very religious town. Sunday day-keepers, a society many numbers after they have heard mass, are here influenced by the old-fashioned Puritan-Catholic sentiment. In respect to religious feeling, Manitoba only reflects Ontario and the other eastern provinces of Canada, and stands about where New England stood fifty years ago.

Korean Children.

The children of Korean are extremely quaint and pretty, especially when only a few years old. At New Year's they are generally dressed up in brand new frocks, and though, according to our ideas of dress, we would not give yellow sleeves to a bright red jacket and wear this over a green frock, I must say that someone or other looks right there and relieves the monotony of the semipitern white garments. The faces of the children are whitened with chalk, and the hair is oiled and parted in the middle, rippled and smoothed into curls, or two small pig-tails.—Fortnightly Review.

British Charitable Institution.

The income of merely the principal charitable institutions having their headquarters in London amounts to over £7,000,000 per annum, or \$55,000,000. That represents a sum equal to half the whole capital invested in the Bank of England. It exceeds the total revenue of all the British colonies together in 1884, and it is as much as the present total annual revenues of all the British colonies, excluding New South Wales, Victoria and Canada. If there is added to this sum the income of the smaller charities the total benevolence paid voluntarily in the metropolis does not fall short of £10,000,000 or \$100,000,000.

Her View of Marriage.

Franklin Alice, the popular actress of Berlin, announces her coming marriage. To all my friends and acquaintances, I desire herewith to make known that I am about to appear in a new character which I have never yet performed. The drama is called "Marriage" ("Die Ehe"). The part of the hero will be taken by Herr Hans Eke. Upon him it depends whether the play will be a comedy or a tragedy. It will certainly not be a farce, for we are both of us terribly in earnest. Besides, all my married friends tell me that in "Marriage" there is nothing to laugh at.

To Take a Long Walk.

On a private wager of \$1000, made by John Chamberlain with a New York broker, Edward Payson Weston, the well-known veteran pedestrian, is going to try to demonstrate that he is not too old to walk about forty miles a day for twelve consecutive days. He will start from Newburg and his route will be following the line of the West Shore railroad to Albany, thence through the Mohawk Valley to Syracuse, thence to Binghamton and thence to Fort Jarvis, completing the tour at Middletown, Saturday, November 3rd, a distance of 40 miles.

Farmers' Store Company.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating W. E. Baldwin, John Crane, George Motheral, Alexander Forest and J. S. Miller, farmers, of the municipality of Pembina, and Robert Needham and E. E. Best, of Manitoba, painter and carpenter, respectively, as the "Manitoba Farmers' Store Company, Limited." The purpose and object of the company is to do a general store business and to deal in farmers' produce. The business is to be carried on in the town of Manitoba. The capital is placed at \$10,000, divided in 400 shares of \$25 each.

An Ottawa Rumor.

An Ottawa dispatch to the Montreal Star says the rumor is true, and that it is apparently good authority, that the lieutenant-governorship of Manitoba will be accepted by the Hon. T. Mayne Daly, and that he will be succeeded in the ministry by A. W. Ross, M. P., whose name has hitherto been closely connected with the lieutenant-governorship.

END OF THE CENTURY.

MRS. E. LYNN LINTON WRITES ON ITS MORALS AND WAYS.

True Feminine Scolding—Are Old-Time Restrictions Dying Away, and Is Immorality a Right of the Individual?—Demands of the Revolted Daughters.

In civilized countries, men have not generally changed in their attitudes against the woman. When they tripped they did not call a crowd to witness to their fall, nor want it as a better way of going than upright walking. Still less, keeping themselves clean, did they induce others to besmear themselves with mud; nor did they endeavor to show that this mud was a beautiful and wholesome substance, and that to besmear with filth was such the same thing as to crown with roses and be adorned with rubies.

Respect for virtue has hitherto obtained even among the backsliders of those countries where society was founded on certain and defined ethical principles. And if it has been true of the backsliders, how much more true of the practically innocent. It is different with our English folk at the end of the nineteenth century—we of this self-laudatory fin-de-siècle, who regard immorality as among the rights of the individual, and as openly defying those old-time restrictions by which good order and purity have hitherto been maintained.

There were, we will not one of the former landmarks dividing the permissible from the forbidden, has been left in its place. In the home and in the street, in the press and in Parliament, are preached doctrines which upset all existing arrangements and introduce a new rendering of the ideal. The virtues once made obligatory are now nowhere in the field. The mutual independence of the various members of the community and the disciplined interaction, which makes the general good more potent than individual desire, have given place to an unchecked egotism which destroys the very root-work of organization.

The good of the community counts for nothing at all, and the desire of the individual sweeps the board. The discipline of education—the faithful influence of knowledge—the headship of man and the fitting functions of women—the grace of patience—the modesty of humility—the reticence of maidenhood—the courage of self-restraint—respect for the law—loyalty and patriotism—all forms of obedience in short, have vanished from our code. Instead of that self-restraint in self-control which used to be the virtue practiced by pagans like Marcus Aurelius and Christians like Sidney and More and Melancthon, we hear only of the right of the individual to live such kind of life as he shall deem best for his own happiness.

This upsetting of old principles gives a phantasmagoric aspect to life, at once bewildering and distressing. Is there really no such thing as elemental morality—no difference between right and wrong, for the simple reason that nothing is right but as we make it—nothing wrong if we desire it? Are the virtues which Christ taught mere scar-crowns put up by age and authority the better to subdue youth and misbehavior? or were they the expression of the Higher Law of life and the true wisdom?

Final obedience, for example, is there such an obligation, are there parents the enemies and tyrants of their children, who are therefore in the right to defy and oppose them? Is it true that the reason why grandfathers and grandsons are generally good friends is, because they have a common enemy in the son of the one and the father of the other? As for mothers and daughters we have it on the testimony of one who speaks with authority—the former are unsympathetic, restrictive, coercive beyond reason, and the latter are therefore justified in their rebelliousness—are in right when they demand the dangerous liberties embodied in the symbol of the latch key?

The purity of maidenhood, bound up in its ignorance of certain facts and facts of life, which once all good men and mothers were regarded as a girl's most precious possession of which only devils would rob her, that purity in ignorance has come to be a broken idol, upon the flood-gates of moral filth to the young girl, hitherto guarded from defilement. Let her mind attend itself to these key notes of impurity which the modern woman writes for the enlightenment of the modern girl—let her dabble in the obscene wreckage which our young men elaborate out of the depths of their own diseased imaginations.

Let the grand distinction between the sheltered maiden and the wastrel of the streets be broken down; and under the delusive plea of the "protective power of knowledge" let the lady-girl learn betimes all that the gutter-bred has mastered from the beginning. In the apotheosis of immorality now fashionable, this mental defilement has its own place of honor; and the premature initiation on one of the rays of the infernal arc-en-ciel about the head of the modern woman.

Yet where does the balance of practical immorality lie?—with the conscious, free and instructed wastrel or with the sheltered and ignorant lady-girl? Ask a school-mistress what is the effect of a theoretically "knowing" girl on the minds of the ignorant—our academically instructed in certain things which some among us now say all the unmarried should understand. Her answer ought to settle that question; for there is not a capable and understanding woman in all England who has to deal with girls, who does not know the infinite evil of this theoretical initiation.

Meanwhile, things are disheartening enough for those who care for the good of their country, the honor of the English name, and the general well-being of society. For, summing up the situation, what do we find? The forces of disorder strong

and bold, face to face with a government weak, timid, and truckling. An outbreak of feminine impatience of restraint which can but lead to general dissoluteness and a lowering of the moral standard in all that relates to purity of mind and modesty of manners. Together with this outbreak, in some sense intelligible enough in the girl, we have the open advocacy of older women, who, themselves mothers, should be the careful guardians of those maidenly characteristics which hitherto all ages have agreed to reverence and require.

Instead of this, it is they who formulate the demands of the Revolted Daughters, who lead the right to be acquainted with vice is the chief item.—E. Lynn Linton, in Philadelphia Press.

CHINESE EDUCATION.

They Are All Students No Far as Their Light Goes.

In no country is education more highly esteemed than in China. The child of the workingman, as a rule, can not hope to get more than a mere smattering. But scattered through the country are numerous families, the members of which for generation after generation are always students, and from whom, as a rule, the officials come. They have no knowledge of any business or trade. They correspond very closely to what, or used to be, called gentlemen in England, and preserve their position with great tenacity, even when hard pressed by poverty.

Rich parvenues, as a matter of course, engage tutors for their children and in the humblest ranks of life occasionally parents will stint themselves to give an opportunity to some son who has shown marked intelligence at the village school. But neither of these classes compete on an equality with those to whom learning is an hereditary profession. The cultivation and intellectual discipline prevailing in such families give their members a marked advantage over those who get no help of the kind at home, and who must, therefore, depend entirely on what they learn from their paid teachers.

The orthodox scheme of education is entirely concerned with the ancient literature of China. The original works which occupy the student's attention were for the most part written before the literature of either Greece or Rome had reached its prime. But there are commentators belonging to later periods who must be perused with diligence. China has not seen an influx of new races such as have overrun Europe since the days of our classical authors, but, still, from mere lapse of time, the language of the country has greatly changed, and the child beginning his studies cannot without explanation understand a single sentence, even if he has learned to read the words of the lesson which he has before him. The student makes himself acquainted as thoroughly as possible with these classical works. The more he can quote of them the better, but he must master the matter contained in them as well.

He must get to know the different readings and different interpretations of disputed passages, and, finally, he practices himself in prose and verse composition. In prose he carefully preserves the ancient paragraphing, never admitting modern words, though there are certain technicalities of style which will prevent his productions from being an exact imitation of the ancient literature. His verses must be in close imitation of the old-time poets. They must follow elaborate rules as to rhythm, and the words must rhyme according to the classical sounds, which are very different from those of to-day.—Nineteenth Century.

A Crow That Dreams.

Woe Heavens! has a crow, and he is the gayest, blindest, ugliest, but, withal, the smartest bird on earth. He has learned the accomplishments of men so well that he can dream—actually has nightmares.

The crow, during his odd hours of waking and inquisitive slumber, has dug a hole in the wall, in which he deposits daily morsels for the future when his appetite is not satisfied.

Yesterday, in his hole in the wall he carefully placed two pieces of cheese and three bits of meat, all the while casting a furtive eye to wardward to see that no one learned the secret of his hiding place.

This done, he ruffled his feathers, drew his neck down into them and, standing on one foot, went fast asleep. Perhaps the immense quantity of cheese which he had gorged himself with half an hour before gave him indigestion, for he had a nightmare right on the spot.

Suddenly he woke up and the air was rent with "squawk! squawk! squawk!" in quick succession. He danced over in a flurry of excitement to his hole in the wall and jammed his bill in it three times. Everything was there. Nothing had been stolen. He sidled over to his perch, scratched his bill with his foot in a meditative way, as much as to say: "Well, I'll be—", and, ruffling his feathers into a muf, drew himself into them, supported the whole on one leg and was soon again in the land of nod.—Florida Times Union.

Living for Hen's Nests.

The outside peck of onions makes a good lining for hen's nests, as the odor from this vegetable drives away the lice, which are sure to be worse on the hen than sitting if there are any in the hen house. It is well to rub a little grease on the necks of sitting hens to destroy the lice, but it should not be used plentifully or put on their breasts. Grease of any kind closes the pores of the egg, and when its supply of air is cut off the chick is sure to die in the shell.

The Wealth of the Nations.

An estimate regarded as reliable places the aggregate wealth of leading countries at the following figures: United States, \$80,475,000,000; Great Britain, \$43,600,000,000; France, \$40,800,000,000; Germany, \$31,600,000,000; Russia, \$21,715,000,000; Austria, \$18,065,000,000; Italy, \$11,555,000,000. No other nation is credited with more than \$10,000,000,000. The next in rank to Italy is Spain, with \$7,965,000,000, while Greece, the last and lowest in this classification, is given but \$1,055,000,000.

WHEN THE MOB SPIRIT IS ABROAD.

Incoherent Movements of People in Times of Unsettled Events.

In the collective mind images succeed one another incoherently, as they do in the brain of a sleeping or hypnotized man, says the Popular Science Monthly, while most of the individual minds which compose it and which concur in forming that greatly faulty opinion, and capable of consecutiveness and order in the arrangement of their ideas. M. Delbois tells of a poor German, just arrived at Liege, who followed the crowd to the scene of a dynamite explosion. Some one, seeing him run a little faster than the others, pointed him out as the guilty person, and the whole mob was ready to cut him to pieces. Yet that mob was composed of the best society of the place, attending a concert, and gentlemen could be heard calling for a revolver with which to kill recklessly an unhappy man, of whose nationality, name and crime they knew nothing. When the cholera was raging in Paris in 1832 the report spread through the city rapidly that the disease was the work of poisoners, who, the people were brought to believe, were tampering with food, wells and wines. Immense multitudes assembled in the public places, and every man who was seen carrying a bottle or a vial or a small package was in imminent danger of his life, the mere possession of a flask was sufficient evidence to convict in the eyes of the delirious multitude, and many fell victims to its rage. Two persons, flying before thousands of madmen, accusing them of having given a poisoned rat to children, took refuge in a guardhouse; the post was surrounded in an instant, and nothing could have prevented the murder of the accused men if two officers had not conceived the happy thought of eating one of the rats in full view of the mob. The mob burst into laughter, and the men were saved.

PLATINUM AS MONEY.

An Interesting Experiment in Coinage Made by the Russian Government.

"Once upon a time," said Mr. C. O. Baker, Jr., of New York, who is connected with the only platinum refining plant in the United States, "Russia concluded to try the experiment of using platinum as a money metal. There is really little of that article found anywhere else on the globe except in the Ural Mountains, in the Czar's dominions, and having a monopoly of the precious stuff, the idea of using it as a coin seemed plausible. But it didn't prove a glittering success, and I have never seen any coin made of platinum by that government dated later than 1844."

"Here is one of the samples of the Russian experiment," said Mr. Baker, taking from his pocket a piece about the size of a silver quarter. It bore the date 1830 and had some Russian characters on it signifying it to be of the value of six rubles, or about \$4.75 in American money. "I gave \$11 for it, however," said Mr. Baker, "and its intrinsic value is worth nearly that amount. Of course, no other nation would go in with Russia and take platinum for money, seeing that no other country produces any of it to speak of, which may be a tip to some of our silver friends. Platinum is lower than it was two years ago, being worth now \$10.50 an ounce, though a while back it was worth \$17 an ounce. At its present price it is just about half as valuable as gold. It is the heaviest of metals, its specific gravity exceeding that of gold about 5 per cent, and so dense that it can be drawn into a thread 1-1000 of an inch in diameter."

A Case for Thanks.

It is fortunate for mankind that the question of woman's rights has not yet reached that stage when wives wage full-bats on the results of elections.—Baltimore American.

Know What You Want.

The man who begins to breed with the intention of getting better stock, and does not know in just what particular he wants to improve them most, may be delirious of improvement, but he may fail from not knowing which road he desires to take or what point he wants to reach.

Low Price of Wheat.

The following statistics bearing on the average price of wheat at each decade since 1640 are given by the London Westminster Gazette:

Year	Average Price	Year	Average Price
1640-1649	57s 1d	1770-1779	43s 6d
1650-1659	68s 1d	1780-1789	55s 6d
1660-1669	56s 2d	1790-1799	54s 9d
1670-1679	57s 0d	1800-1809	113s 10d
1680-1689	40s 0d	1810-1819	106s 5d
1690-1699	30s 9d	1820-1829	67s 10d
1700-1709	35s 6d	1830-1839	64s 3d
1710-1719	69s 4d	1840-1849	66s 4d
1720-1729	32s 10d	1850-1859	40s 4d
1730-1739	2s 5d	1860-1869	53s 3d
1740-1749	45s 1d	1870-1879	46s 11d
1750-1759	28s 10d	1880-1889	44s 4d
1760-1769	32s 5d	1890-1899	28s 6d

"The highest average for wheat quoted in the present century was in 1812, when it rose to 120s 6d per quarter, and the lowest, lately, 21s 7d per quarter. The old authority quoted from takes us back to the year 1640, and shows great fluctuations in wheat prices, ranging from 2s per quarter in 1245 to 25s 4d per quarter in 1507. Of course the difference in value in money must be allowed for in considering the statistics of that period."

Sun Baths.

Pale faced children and bilious yellow, cold blooded women need sunshine bathing. There are two ways of taking it—foot and horseback. The best is the saddle, but unfortunately horseflesh is too precious for beggars to ride. Given the opportunity, any able-bodied child can play its little self strong and pretty. Any woman who wishes can walk in beauty. It is only a question of taking a walk from 6 a.m. to 7 a.m. will hurt the foot and the doctors. Many, many times the walk home will do the tired breadwinner more good than her dinner, for the physical fatigue will produce deep sleep, and the prophet said centuries ago, "Sleep is as good as a feast."

NOTES OF THE DOMINION.

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST PICKED UP HERE AND THERE.

Clipped From the Writings of the Dominion and Condensed for the Information of the Reading Public.

John McGregor, Chesley, Ont., broke his neck.

Tramps set fire to a bridge near Moncton, N. B.

Rev. J. McAllister Murray, of London, Ont., is dead.

In Toronto their are fourteen unlicensed baby farms.

A ten-year-old girl died from lock jaw at London, Ont.

Charles Judd, a government clerk, suicided at Ottawa.

Mrs. Sazoli says his jurisdiction does not extend to Canada.

Robert Turner, carpenter, Brantford, recently committed suicide.

John Perault, one of the French river outlaws, had been captured.

Montreal is to have a week's winter sports in lieu of the carnival.

Canada's trade has declined eight millions during three months.

A departmental enquiry into ocean cattle raises will be held soon.

The dead body of Mrs. W. A. Christy was found at Westlake, Ont.

It is proposed to build an electric railway from Hamilton to Guelph.

The board of health of Toronto will purchase the diphtheria serum.

The Dominion government is to build a reformatory at Alexandria, Ont.

Rev. H. Shaler, a Methodist minister, died at Brockville, aged 100 years.

Jessie Keith was outraged and murdered near Listowel, Ont., recently.

Judge Dugas favors putting houses of ill-fame in Montreal under police control.

Dalton McCarthy says the general elections will not take place before June next.

At Chatham, Warnock, convicted of manslaughter, got fifteen years penitentiary.

A syndicate of English and French capitalists are tendering for the Pacific cable.

Rev. Dr. Wm. G. Clark intends to crush gambling in the United States and Canada.

The Paton Manufacturing company of Sherbrooke, have reduced the wages ten per cent.

Thomas McGreevy is determined to contest Quebec West for the house of commons.

At a recent sale of rare stamps in London, a Canada shilling, black (damaged), fetched £30.

A Sarnia dispatch says the Grand Trunk elevators at Sarnia are blocked with grain and there are no cars available to relieve the glut.

Robt. Thompson, a Nanawee cheese buyer, who has been ill for the past three months, jumped from a two-story window lately and received serious injuries.

Ald. Hallam, of Toronto, brought a couple of swans with him from England as a gift to the city of Toronto for Island Park, and now he has had to whack up \$13.80, 20 per cent duty on unenumerated articles.

A great deal of new steel is being put down along the Canadian Pacific railway between Ottawa and Montreal. A large number of navies are engaged at different points completely overhauling the roadbed and track.

A Globe Ottawa special says: The heads of departments of the public service have been advised to have the estimates for next year ready as soon as possible. This corroborates the announcement of an early session.

J. Powell, architect, of Hamilton, Ont., threatens a suit against the trustees of the Christian Workers' church, for conspiracy and slander against his wife by striking her name from the roll without giving her opportunity for defense.

The Toronto Empire says the only Ontario election petitions that will probably be pressed before the courts are those for Monck, South Huron, West Huron, Welland, North Ontario, Kingston, West Algoma, Haldimand and South Perth.

The report of the engineer on the Essex canal scheme shows that though 140 miles would be saved the difference in time would be only two and a half hours, on account of the usual delays. The syndicate will probably relinquish the project.

The Dominion Gold Dredging and placer Mining Co. have applied for incorporation. The operations of the company are to be carried on in the Northwest and British Columbia and elsewhere in the Dominion. Toronto is to be the chief place of business. The capital is \$100,000.

Two Hamilton, Ont., store houses were broken into some nights ago and a quantity of provisions stolen. Detective Brown of Toronto, while investigating the case hired two men whom he suspected to go with him prospecting. During the trip he ascertained their guilt, and on their return arrested them. Most of the goods were found in their possession and they were committed for trial.

The Swindlers.

The following swindling game is reported as being played up Minnesota farmers.—A tree agent comes along with a collection of trees, which he claims will make a "model orchard." The farmer is to plant these trees and keep them in good condition until they bear fruit—the agent agreeing to replace all that die. The farmer gives a note for the trees, thinking he can postpone its payment until the trees actually come into bearing. The tree agent secures all the notes he can, sells them for cash to some local banker, and then gets out of the country for good. The farmers are left to pay their notes as best they can. As a rule the trees in the "model orchard" turn out to be a worthless lot—containing many crab apples.

OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

A Terrible Crime Committed Near Listowel, Ont.

Jessie Keith, a daughter of William Keith, farmer, while returning home from Listowel, Ont., by a railway track, was stripped, outraged and stabbed to death by a person unknown. A search was instituted and the body found near the track. The deed is supposed to have been done by tramps. The body was well clothed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TIME CARD

TAKING EFFECT ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1894.

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LOCAL NEWS.

Note Whitehead's advt. this week. It will interest you.

Mr. J.D. McGregor went west to the coast on Friday night.

Mrs. Kirchhoffer gave a progressive euchre party last Friday night.

Miss Katie Hooper left for Vancouver on Friday last, where she will join her father.

J.A. Christie went down to Winnipeg to attend the banquet given to Hon. Mr. Laurier.

The Brandon fall assizes will commence on Tuesday Nov. 6th, before Chief Justice Taylor.

The Rev. Dr. Eby, of the Methodist Missionary Society, is booked to lecture here Nov. 11 and 12.

R.J. Burd, representing the Winnipeg Nor-West, was in town booming subscriptions for his paper.

Mrs. and Miss Thorne returned from Winnipeg on Thursday night, where they have been visiting friends.

The Rev. Hogg, of Winnipeg, preached at both morning and evening services in the Presbyterian church here last Sunday.

The Collegiate Literary Society, held their first meeting last Friday. A good programme was furnished by the members.

C. Clift and H. Wheelton, went to Winnipeg on Tuesday, as delegates to the Sons of England convention now being held there.

The anniversary services of the Congregational church will be held on Sunday Nov. 11. Special music will be rendered by the choir.

The past guarantees the future. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Remember Hood's cures.

Some malicious miscreant on Sunday last, broke one of the plate glass windows in Haley & Sutton's store. Nothing is known how or why the window was broken.

J.R. Foster, of the provincial police force, Brandon, and E. Allen, customs officer, Killarney, were in Winnipeg last week, on the watch for a suspected smuggler.

Salt Rheum often appears in cold weather, attacking the palms of the hands and other parts of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, cures salt rheum.

It is understood that Mr. Ocas, general dealer, now in Meredith's old stand, will move into G. Wood & Co's. old stand in about a week, where he will have more room for his growing trade.

A few ladies of the Presbyterian church assembled in the lecture room of the church last Saturday evening, to hear Miss C. Hind, of Winnipeg, lecture on "Some of the famous women of America."

Since the inauguration of the new Great Northern time table, Messrs. Fahy, Shipman and Bertrand, conductors on the Winnipeg Brandon division of the C.P.R., now run between Winnipeg and Greta.

Alexander, Kelly & Co's. mills, of which we gave a description a few weeks ago, are just about completed. The outside work is finished and it will not be long now before the hum of the machinery will be heard.

We are glad to learn that the "Pan Killer" is having so large a sale in our city. We have every reason to believe it to be an almost never failing cure for pain, and is a medicine that no family should be without. Only 25c for a big bottle.

Mr. Cottingham returned on the Northern Pacific last Thursday evening from a few days shooting in the vicinity of Baidar, loaded with game which is fairly plentiful although shooters are numerous this year. In two days he succeeded in bagging 2500 lbs. of game and mallards.

Occasionally during the past month we have published the amount of wheat marketed in Brandon at the different elevators. Below we give the amount of wheat received from the time of opening to the end of October. This takes in about five weeks, we have aggregated the amounts, though, of course, each elevator has not taken an equal share of grain. 1st week 25,000, 2nd week 29,200, 3rd week 67,000, 4th week 65,000, 5th week 54,400, making a total of 261,600 bushels.

At the meeting of the License Commission for District No. 1, held at Souris last Wednesday, the application of Jasper Nation for a license for the Transit house was granted, also that of Malcolm Isister of the Crescent house. A license was given D.R. Jones of the Rosely house, Eschana, and a transfer granted P.J. Fannagan of Brandon to Howard Mann. The application of John Crawford of the Leger house, Brandon, was withdrawn.

The annual reception of the Y.M.C.A. was held last Thursday evening. A large and representative gathering of young people participated in the social and fun of the evening. Mr. Whitelaw and Rev. Lehigh were unable to be present, and so the chairmanship devolved upon Mr. G. Fleming. The following programme was rendered: Mr. and Miss Davidson, instrumental duet, piano and piano; S.R. Lewis, song, "Bonny Scotland"; Mr. Fletcher, song, "Maid of Athens"; Miss A. Pyle, recitation, "The Maiden Martyr"; Instrumental trio, R. and W. Davidson and Miss. Ocas; Mr. Fletcher, song, "I'll not leave Thee."

One of the inmates of the insane asylum evidently thought he was cured, and not waiting for the Doctor's permission to leave, came into town on Friday last, and created a great deal of excitement. He appeared at the post office and demanded his letters, leaving with the boys at the wicket a few pointers as to how the mail should be sorted, and that they should never read anything on a post card but the address. His next excursion was to the street, where he managed to frighten some children who were playing near there, and sent them for ever home to their mothers.

The 22nd of this month is Thanksgiving day.

Miss O. Scott went west to Oak Lake on Monday on a business trip.

The L. O. G. T. celebrated Halloween by a good old time "pie social."

Mr. J. Hanbury was a passenger to Moosomin on Thursday night train.

The Brandon delegates to Ottawa have returned from their visit to the capital.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache, etc.

K. F. Edgar, was registered at the Queen's hotel, Winnipeg, last Saturday.

H. Swinford, agent of the N.P. & M.R. was in town Monday, arranging for the eastern excursions.

Old Country tickets, special low rates, at Todd's ticket office. Choice of routes, call or write for sailing.

The class entertainment on the 16th will consist of drills, pantomimes, tableaux, Delsarte exercises, etc.

The small boys were up to their usual Ha lowen pranks last night, and the girls in their taffy-pulling fun.

Senator Kirchhoffer's residence at Souris was burned down last Monday night. Loss about \$2,000.00.

Mr. Geo. Davidson has been temporarily transferred as mail clerk on the N. P. between here and Winnipeg.

J. Tate is removing his butcher shop across the street to the store lately occupied by A.E. Aylesworth.

Mrs. A.D. Rankin issued 81 invitations to an at home, held at her residence on Lorain Ave., last Friday, from 4 to 6 p.m.

Nation & Showan are having a new plate glass window put in to replace the one broken by burglars a short time ago.

Mr. J.C. Todd is removing his ticket agency business to the south side of Rosser ave., next door to Miss Bristol's millinery store.

Dr. Agnew, Eye, Ear and Throat specialist, of Winnipeg, is located here permanently, having been appointed as special attendant at the hospital.

We are pleased to inform the public that a class entertainment will be given on November the 16th, under the direction of Miss Paisley and Miss Baker.

Visitors to Brandon in the past week were: G.B. Bird, A. Mallinson, Halifax, Eng.; W.S. Rough, Winnipeg; R. M. Glass, P. Q.; J.P. Ryan, New York.

Friday Nov. 2nd is the day of the city sale. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the council chamber, city hall. D.M. McMillan will be auctioneer.

The following Brandonites visited Winnipeg the past week—J.D. Kennedy, C. Sifton, A. Whitelaw, G. A. Leach, registered at the Leland, and J. Watson.

The fire brigade was called out yesterday morning to a burning chicken house near the C. P. R. track. The origin of the fire is not known. No damage was done.

Mr. E. V. Smalley, of St. Paul, and editor of the North West Magazine, was in town Friday collecting material for an article he is writing for the Review of Reviews.

A special train carrying 200 British marines passed through town early on Tuesday morning. The marines are going to the Pacific to relieve the men on the warship "Pleasant."

After a hard fought battle at Souris on Wednesday last, the Hartley lacrosse club beat the Souris men in a score of 2 to 1. This constitutes them the champions of the Southern League.

Mr. Joe Higgins, who has been seen perfecting his knowledge in the watchmaking business, returned to town on Sunday night, and has resumed his position in T.F. Barcher's store.

McKenzie and Campbell are already making preparations to build a skating rink near the curling rink on 10th street. They intend having it ready for a good Thanksgiving holiday skate, Nov. 22nd.

The remains of Norman Sherin, a Souris young man of 21 years of age, passed through Brandon on Friday night, en route to Bowmanville, Ont. The young man succumbed to typhoid fever.

Last Thursday the Presbyterians at Roseland held a social at which a number of the same persuasion in the city, were present. They returned just as rudely Mats was dipping into the western horizon, about well in the "twice sma' hours."

The Brandon Dramatic and Operatic Society gave a concert in the school house at Alexander on Monday night. After the concert, the merry makers indulged in dancing. Quite a number of young people drove out to participate in the fun.

Mrs. E. A. Blakely, of Winnipeg, delivered her lecture, "The Woman's Cross," to an appreciative audience at the Methodist church here on Tuesday night. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views. There was no admission fee, but a collection was taken to defray expenses.

On behalf of the hospital we wish to correct two reports that have appeared among the Brandon news in the Nor-West. That Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Leppard died in the hospital. Neither of these persons received treatment in or from the hospital, but passed away to the beyond at their respective residences.

C.P.R. engine No. 132 had a narrow escape from being thrown over the embankment, near Parrish & Lindsay's elevator, on Monday. She was freighted from Winnipeg and was just entering the yard, the first switch was slight, but the second, leading into the freight siding had been carelessly left open. The engine and two cars were derailed.

Mr. Bell desires to inform the public that he now has the stores in this Bell Block ready for rental, and excellent first floor cellar for storage, several rooms on the second and third floors ready for a occupancy and all on the most favorable terms. The restaurant is also now in complete form where parties can get meals or host by the day or week all information go on the premises.

Wm. Bell.

Built For Business, BUCK'S STOVES AND RANGES.

They are Perfection. Why buy a Cook Stove of light weight and inferior quality when you may buy a better at Hard Times Prices. Baking and Cooking qualifications unequalled

CHEAPER.

If you must have the Lighter Cooking Stove we can supply you at prices far below the regular selling price. This Line must be closed out to make room for Stoves on the way. Don't fail to get a Bargain.

Yes, It's Getting Cold.

Don't be caught napping! Buy a Radiant Home Heater and be warm; it will lift the cold air from off the floor and cause a thorough radiation of heat, the most economical Stove made. You can get more heat with less fuel than any other made. See our other Lines of Stoves.

JAS. ROBERTSON & CO., Hardware Merchants.
Corner of Rosser and 7th St., BRANDON.

STOVES.

Having added to Our Business the following.

We are selling McClary's Famous Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces.

Largest Stock in the city and Lowest Prices.

We also do Tinsmithing and Plumbing.

BROWN & MITCHELL, HARDWARE MERCHANTS

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

OFFICE HOURS
This Office is open daily, from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m., on Sundays from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, for box holders only.

MAILS FOR DISPATCH ARE CLOSING AT MAILS ARRIVING AT THIS OFFICE ARE AS FOLLOWS: FROM THE EAST, DAILY, AT 10 A.M. FROM THE WEST, DAILY, AT 12 P.M. FROM THE NORTH, DAILY, AT 12 P.M. FROM THE SOUTH, DAILY, AT 12 P.M. FROM THE EAST, DAILY, AT 10 A.M. FROM THE WEST, DAILY, AT 12 P.M. FROM THE NORTH, DAILY, AT 12 P.M. FROM THE SOUTH, DAILY, AT 12 P.M. FROM THE EAST, DAILY, AT 10 A.M. FROM THE WEST, DAILY, AT 12 P.M. FROM THE NORTH, DAILY, AT 12 P.M. FROM THE SOUTH, DAILY, AT 12 P.M.

WM. FERGUSON

Direct Importer of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

The only House west of Winnipeg that has Customs and Excise Bonding Warehouse.

Bass's Ale, Guinness' Stout, Milwaukee Lager, and all domestic Ales, Lager and Stout always kept in stock.

CLAXTON'S

PERFECTION and EXCELSIOR BAND INSTRUMENTS

Are the Best and Cheapest

Manufactured by Messrs. COUESNON & CO., Paris, who employ in their immense factories the very best workmen that the world can produce and it is by years of study and experimenting that their instruments have been brought to the perfection they have now attained. At the Paris Exhibition of 1889 Messrs. Coquesnon & Co. were placed FIRST PER ORDER of MERIT over all the leading Manufacturers of the World. These instruments are very largely used in the Military Bands of France and England including Dan Godfrey's famous Grenadier Guards Band, and the Cornets Trombones and Euphoniums are used by many of the leading soloists of the world.

In addition to the celebrated HOWARD REYNOLDS MODEL and EXCELSIOR Cornets, I have always on hand Genuine Basson and Contralto's Cornet and Contralto Slide Trombones.

The GUILBANT RIFLED BORE MOUTHPIECES produce a better tone, make the blowing easy and the high notes are taken with perfect ease and without fatigue to the lips.

Agent in Canada for the

Celebrated STETSON GUITARS and the famous LUTS. COMBANKJOS. Also Brum's Guitars, ARTIST BANJOS FAIRBANKS and COLIS ECLIPSE Banjos.

Band and Orchestra music, also Sheet and Book music of every description, Catalogue and all information free on application.

T. CLAXTON, Toronto, Ont.

WILSON & HAW GENERAL BLACKSMITHS

Horseshoeing a Specialty

BEST IN THE CITY.

All kinds of Repairing Done. New Brick Shop Opposite the City Hall.

The Wisconsin Central Line Runs.

Two fast trains run daily between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, Milwaukee and all other points in Wisconsin making connection in Chicago with all lines running East and South.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in United States and Canadian Provinces.

For full information regarding Routes, Rates, Maps, folders etc. address your nearest ticket agent or Jas. C. Bond, Genl. Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

Buyers, Wake Up!

Now is the Time if you are interested in HARD TIMES PRICES.

\$4,500

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes

PURCHASED BY

ZINK BROTHERS

at 50 cents on the dollar to be slaughtered at their Store, Cor. of Rosser and 7th St.

Now is Your Opportunity---Don't Miss It!

SOME OF THE PRICES:

60 Pr. Ladies Kid Boots, \$2.50 Now \$1.50
100 " Misses " " 2.00 " 1.00
60 " Mens Light Laced 2.00 " 1.25
60 " Mens Congress 2.25 " 1.50

Carload of Overshoes.

Men's Women's and Children's, and the YAMASKA

Free-Proof Boots, the farmers' delight, Also 300 Pairs of the Celebrated DOLGE Felt Boots

In Men's and Women's, Now on the Way. Largest Stock of Mitts, and Gloves in the city. See them and you'll buy them. Prices Given here are for Cash Only.

Zink Brothers.

THE GROCERY IN THE SYNDICATE BLOCK.

We have just received a No. 1 lot of Winter Apples Northern Spies, Baldwins, Greenings, Russets and several other varieties. This lot we will guarantee and at prices within the reach of all.

A Prime Lot of Dried and Evaporated Apples just to hand

Come and See Our Stock. It is the most complete of any in the city.

All Goods Fresh and of the Best Quality.

DOWLING & CO.

Telephone 32

The Weekly Nor'-Wester

TILL 1896 FOR \$1.00.

The favor with which the Nor'-Wester is received by the public in which it has fairly leaped into circulation, has been a great success.

"INDEPENDENT, NOT NARRATIVE," is the motto of the Nor'-Wester. It is not the organ of any political party or business enterprise; but is a journal always free to express criticism or to defend the cause or contention of any party or organization, political, commercial or otherwise, as fairly to the Northwest may, upon dispassionate and intelligent consideration, seem to demand.

At the price the Weekly Nor'-Wester is offered to new subscribers—One Dollar from any time hereafter till January 1st, 1896, at the lowest fraction over the cost of the white paper used in it is asked. It is the largest Weekly paper published in Canada.

In subscribing, simply write name and post office on a piece of paper and enclose it and ONE DOLLAR in an envelope addressed

NOR'-WESTER,
Winnipeg, Canada.

The White Front.

CONFIDENCE.

That potent Goddess of TRADE has again assumed her reign. This is the hour for the Farmer, Laborer and Capitalist to get a shoulder to the wheel. This is the hour when the purchasing power of the Dollar goes further than ever before.

This is why The Great White Front store is crowded every day.

This is why our customers go away satisfied that they have spent their money to the very best advantage.

We realize the importance of turning a stock of goods over quickly. We bought at the right time and we are prepared to offer the right kind of inducements to all who appropriate goods from us at the Lowest Prices.

We have been advised by our Mr. Nation, who is now in the Eastern States, of Large Cash purchases as has made at a very low rate on the Dollar. The goods are now in Transit and will be opened out in a few days.

This week we offer Special prices in

DRESS GOODS,

All wool Henriettas, Regular The 50c
" " " 40c
" " " 30c
" " " 20c
" " " 10c
" " " 5c
" " " 2c
" " " 1c
" " " 1/2c
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" " " 1/512c
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